

SIR JAMES CRAIG
WILL CONFER ON
'MUTUAL BASIS'Without Defining Terms, to
Join Commission Would
Be "Leap in Dark"SOUTH MAKES CLAIM
TO WIDE TERRITORIESBritish Liberals Insist on Law
to Prevent Dismemberment
of Northern Ireland

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 2.—Week-end conferences between the Irish leaders and the British Government began at the Colonial Office here this morning. Those taking part included W. T. Cosgrave, who arrived early this morning from Dublin, also Lord Londonderry, the Education Minister for Ulster, and Colonel Spender, Secretary to the Cabinet for Northern Ireland, who came here yesterday to represent Sir James Craig.

Meanwhile, the Ulster Association here issued a memorandum replying to Ramsay MacDonald's appeal to Northern Ireland, which was to be "an act of generosity" in the interests of peace by coming forward and appointing a representative upon the boundary commission. Ulster, in this reply, states that it "made great sacrifices of territory by giving up three counties—Donegal, Monaghan, and Cavan"—when it accepted the 1920 act. Sir James has repeatedly said it, and adds he is willing "to negotiate with a representative of the Free State on a mutual basis."

"A Leap in the Dark"
The memorandum goes on to declare that it would be "a leap in the dark" for Ulster to enter on a boundary commission unless the terms of reference of that body be first defined. This point, raised by the Ulster association, of terms of reference of the boundary commission, has become the crux of the situation. The question is whether the boundary commission is to be a bona fide boundary commission or an instrument for disguised annexation of territory. The first of these views was taken by Lord Birkenhead and Austen Chamberlain in explaining the treaty to the House of Commons in 1921, and if it could now be accepted by the Free State it might afford a way out of the impasse.

It is recognized here, however, that whatever Mr. Cosgrave might personally desire to do, the position of his Government is such that it may be impossible for him to abate the full claim of the South, which is for wide territories now a part of Ulster, including the counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, where the Roman Catholic element is shown by the last census to predominate. This tract is so large that the Ulster Government holds its session with the position to the destruction of Northern Ireland as a self-governing entity.

Need for Action
Liberal organs here stress the need for immediate action. The Manchester Guardian, for example, declares any deliberate delay on England's part might mean the position of Mr. Cosgrave's Government is untenable. "If thrown out on such an issue," this journal adds, "their successors would naturally be a minority of distrust to displace England and bitter hostility to Ulster."

The Liberals insist that a law should be passed to give effect to the intention of the treaty for a rectification of the boundary.

The Conservatives, on the other hand, urge that if this be done there should also be incorporated a provision expressing what was also obviously the intention of the treaty, namely, that Ulster should not be dismembered.

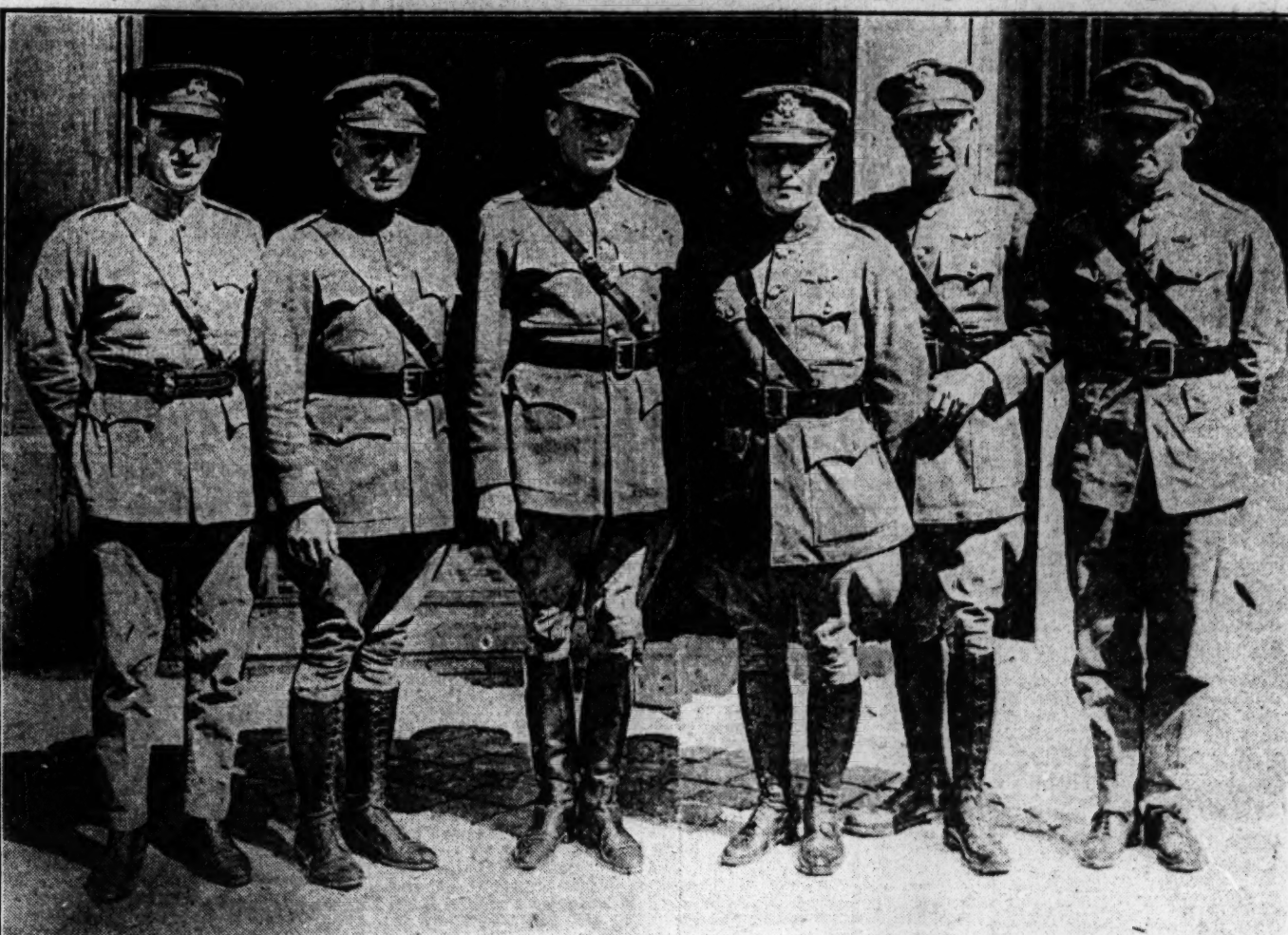
As at present advised, the Government, the representative of the Christian Science Monitor understands, proposes to introduce its measure on Monday, but not to ask for it to be passed into law until October, thus enabling it to be fully discussed, in the hope that a solution may be reached by the treaty of mutual agreement. The question, however, is an open one whether the Liberals may not succeed in their endeavor to bring the matter to an issue earlier.

PORTLAND HAS NEW COLLECTOR
PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 2.—(AP)—Carl E. Milliken, former Governor of Maine, today qualified as collector of the Port of Piling and the Port of Charles M. Sleeper, of South Berwick, who retired after eight years' service.

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American Circumaviators Now on Last Laps of World Flight



When the American Airmen Left San Diego, Calif., They Were Assigned in Squadron Formation as Follows: First, the Chicago; Pilot, Lieut. Lowell H. Smith; With Him, Lieut. Leslie P. Arnold. Second, the Boston; Pilot, Lieut. Leigh Wade; With Him, Lieut. Henry H. Ogden. Third, the New Orleans; Pilot, Lieut. Erik H. Nelson; With Him, Lieut. John Harding.

LA FOLLETTE
MAY RECEIVE
LABOR'S SEALA. F. of L.'s Executive Council
Takes Up Committee's Report

By GEORGE T. ODELL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 2.—Today the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is considering the report on presidential candidates by the nonpartisan campaign committee. For several years, in fact ever since the A. F. of L. adopted its nonpartisan method of entering politics by endorsing or rejecting candidates for office, the committee has been making reports which, when adopted by the executive council, become the recommendations of the A. F. of L. to its members.

Following the presentation of the report there will be an analysis of the records in matters of administration and of legislation of President Coolidge, John W. Davis and Senator Robert M. La Follette. Coupled with those records will be a summary of the records of the candidates for the vice-presidential candidates, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Gov. Charles W. Bryan and Senator Burton K. Wheeler.

Recalls Wilson Indorsement
Matthew Woll, speaking officially today, declared that from his reading of the newspapers in the last few days he infers there is some misunderstanding of the political policy of the A. F. of L. He added: "We do not affiliate ourselves with any party or with any group, no matter what it calls itself, that we do not dominate; but we do indorse candidates. On one occasion in 1916 we indorsed a presidential candidate, Woodrow Wilson by name. In 1920 I think we did not indorse James M. Cox by name, but we couched our report in such language that everyone who read it knew we had him, and as a matter of fact we did work for his election. And so this year we may indorse by name one of the three tickets running in the presidential race. There would be nothing unusual in our taking such action."

The report of the nonpartisan political campaign committee is unanimous. There is not the slightest indication that there will be any great difference of opinion in the executive council over it.

Gomper's Friendly to La Follette
The report that there are those in the committee opposed to indorsing Mr. La Follette is not borne out by information obtained here from reliable sources. Certainly Samuel Gompers is not leading any such opposition. On the contrary he not only specifically denied rumors to that effect, but he also indicated a great friendliness to Mr. La Follette. In fact the chances are that La Follette and Wheeler will be indorsed.

The political committee is composed of Mr. Gompers, Frank Morrison, James O'Connell and Matthew Woll. The members of that committee appeared before the resolutions committees of both the Republican and the Democratic conventions to urge the incorporation of Labor's demands in the platforms. They will report on their reception and on the platforms. They will report that they were treated to a cold shoulder by the Republicans and that they gained very little recognition from the Democratic resolutions committee. They will report on the platform adopted by the Fourth of July Cleveland convention, and state how far it comports with the program adopted at the Montreal meeting of the A. F. of L. executive council in May.

It is now freely admitted that the

Vote Registration Schedules
Announced by Various Cities
Unusual Importance of National and State
Tickets Demands Voter be Registered
Early, Says Official

The clerks at the Boston Board of Election Commissioners, on the first floor of the City Hall Annex, are busy registering voters for the Sept. 9 primaries. But they could be busier to the advantage of the city, State and Nation. Consciousness among the people of the duty and the privilege of voting has increased since a year ago, as is manifested in the daily registration totals. It has still room to grow. Registering and casting a vote at the polls take only a few minutes. Gradually the sense of duty and the sense of responsibility that may have deterred many newly eligible citizens from voting last year or in other years, has been falling away before cognizance of the obvious advantages, both to the individual and to the Government, of a full vote intelligently cast.

PROHIBITION PROGRAM
IS ADOPTED IN BOMBAYCouncil Commits Itself to
Policy of Bone Dryness
Within 20 Years

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.—The Bombay Legislative Council has adopted a resolution that the total prohibition of alcoholic drink within 20 years be immediately declared the goal of the Bombay Government's exclusive policy and that this policy should be pursued through the adoption of a system of rationing liquor and the gradual reduction of liquor shops.

The Commissioner of Excise, opposing the resolution, pointed out the practical difficulties in the way of the Government's acceptance of the resolution. There are many uncertain factors over which the Government had no control, he said. Moreover, he thought it would be difficult to bring the native states into line with such a policy. Prohibition would not succeed if undertaken in only one province, he said. Nevertheless the motion was carried, 45 to 28.

World News in Brief

New York.—A communication from the Post Office Department received here by the mail extension committee, says that arrangements have been perfected for the transportation of mail originating in Japan upon the transcontinental air mail service.

Los Angeles.—Shipment of 10,000 cars of grapes, about 1200 cars more than last year, from this district, was forecast by growers and shippers meeting with Southern Pacific traffic officials to discuss the season's crop movement. Zinfandel and Tokays will begin moving about Aug. 25.

Seattle, Wash.—A granite and bronze monument will be dedicated on Sand Point aviation field near this city, whence four American army planes started April 6 on a flight around the world, when three of them return there.

Philadelphia.—Negotiations are under way for the lease by private industry of Hog Island, the great war-time shipbuilding plant. Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, retired, president of the United States Shipping Board, announced.

Buenos Aires.—It is announced that the Argentine Government will not appoint delegates to the League of Nations assembly opening at Geneva Sept. 1, to which it is invited, until Congress definitely sanctions Argentina's present adherence to the League Covenant.

Indianapolis, Ind.—To Woodrow Wilson the American Legion will dedicate its annual report for 1924. It was announced at Legion National Headquarters here, following receipt of permission from Mrs. Wilson, who said she felt "very much honored that the legion desires to dedicate its 1924 annual report to Mr. Wilson."

Rome.—The Cabinet has authorized the Minister of the Colonies to issue a decree ratifying the Anglo-Italian Jubaland convention. The new treaty will be called Trans-Juba. It will be administered by a high commissioner.

Minsk, Russia.—In order to relieve the destitute situation of Jews living in the district known in the Tzarist days as the Ghetto, the central executive committee of the Russian Soviet Government has decided to allocate several hundred thousand laboring Jews, 75 per cent of whom are without employment.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—The Bulgarian Cabinet, as part of a campaign aimed at stamping out Bolshevism, has ordered all governmental departments to discharge employees having Communist affiliations. The officials are said to have feared that sabotage might follow possible instructions from Moscow for the Communists to begin activities here, so the clearing-out policy was directed particularly at the railroad, mail, telegraph and telephone services.

HERRIOT SEEN
AS OBTAINING
ADVANTAGESPremier Sees as Much
for France as Possible,
Is Paris View

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, Aug. 2.—Though the Nationalist Echo de Paris and the Radical Revue Nouvelle this morning concur in the view that the Prime Minister, Edouard Herriot, has wasted 15 days in indecision and timidity, it does appear that he has finally gained as many real advantages for France in connection with the Dawes report as it was possible to secure. The decisions adopted in the commissions when ratified by the plenary session of the League of Nations, still have to be maintained in the face of German attempts to effect modifications, but it now seems likely they will pass these stages without much change.

The abandonment in fact, though not in theory of French liberty to take isolated action against Germany is not really a concession to the conference at all, for it is doubtful if there is a situation in which France in France would again embark on separate action like the Ruhr occupation in face of the hostility of American and British statesmen and financiers.

Good Bargaining Point
However in utilizing French Nationalist opinion which would protest against the abandonment of anything, whether valuable or not, the French delegation in the later stages made it a good bargaining point that opened the way to the acceptance of their wishes on other directions. It may be regarded as a good recovery from a very bad start. When M. Herriot comes to his balance sheet of the conference before the French Parliament, he might be able to make excellent use of the new stipulation to which he won allied assent as a safeguard on the delicate issue of the transfer of monetary payments by Germany. The transfer section of the Dawes report has throughout worried Frenchmen, even those most favorable to the substitution of a scheme for the profitless Ruhr system of collection. The supreme power was vested in the transfer committee, which has six with an American pre-general of payments, on which France had only one vote, which really made them not the Allied governments the final authority in determining whether Germany was able to make or to continue payments.

Germany's Commercial Balance
Should this committee consider that the commercial balance in Germany was in such a condition that the transfer of sums abroad as reparations would cause a financial slump in the mark, they are empowered to interrupt payments until such time as they considered they could be resumed without injuring German economy. The French were afraid this left too big an opening for German maneuvering with the object of keeping the mark so near the danger margin that the transfer committee would be induced to repeatedly postpone reparation contributions.

For example, every time there was an approach to the accumulation of substantial funds for transfer, the Germans could place orders for vast quantities of raw materials which would immediately bring down the mark exchange rate with a rush. As a result of French insistence at the conference, the commission now agrees that France shall be able to appeal against the decision of the transfer committee to that of an arbitral committee to be constituted on lines similar to those of the default arbitral committee.

Deliveries in Kind
France will have no greater voice on this second body than on the first, but there is likely to be a tendency of greater watchfulness of its particular interests, through the realization that the decision is subject to revision on its demand. Another apparent advantage which M. Herriot is likely to emphasize when facing his parliamentary opposition concerns deliveries in kind.

Under the Versailles Treaty, Germany is only bound to furnish dyestuffs till 1925, and coal and coke till 1931, but the French have obtained the allies' assent to the removal of this limitation on time. Obtaining the consent of Germany is likely to be a greater difficulty. In the improved atmosphere created by the progress of the last three days, it now seems possible a compromise may be reached regarding the period for the evacuation of the Ruhr Valley. The French proposed two years which could be shortened by the Germans themselves affording practical proof of goodwill in expediting their payments, while the British stipulated for six months using as a pressure, the threat to quit the Cologne bridgehead which they occupy at that time, thus leaving the French troops in a difficult situation, with the Germans at their back.

The Belgians have now come forward with the suggestion of 20 months, on the grounds that the British occupation period does not end till that time, owing to Germany being in default for 14 months. The British are expected to agree to a compromise, though perhaps asking a further slight reduction.

PRINCE TO ARRIVE
AT CALGARY SEPT. 17

CALGARY, Alberta, Aug. 2.—The Prince of Wales may be expected to arrive in Calgary about Sept. 17, says a letter from his secretary to Prof. W. L. Carlyle, manager of the Prince's Alberta ranch.

The complete itinerary of the Prince, which will be known as Lord Renfrew on his coming visit to Canada, is not given in the letter.

GASOLINE PRICE CUT
IN SCHENECTADY ZONE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—(Special)—Gasoline dropped 1 cent yesterday after selling at 16 cents for about 10 days. New cards were posted simultaneously by the independent stations and the Standard Oil Company. While the 16-cent rate prevailed here, competition along the heavy business zone between here and Albany forced the Schenectady rate up to the Albany city line.

Charles E. Hughes
to See Herr Ebert
By The Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 2.
MR. HUGHES, who is scheduled to arrive here early tomorrow, will take lunch formally with President Ebert and in the evening will be the guest of honor at a formal dinner to be given by American Ambassador Alanson B. Houghton, at which, it is intended, there will be present Herr Ebert, members of the German Government and of the Reichstag and leaders in the industrial and financial life of the nation.

Reich Accepts
French Views
As to DefaultProposal It Is Believed Will
Prevent Taking of Soli-
tary Sanctions

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The acceptance of the French proposals regarding the method by which future German default may be ascertained by the first committee in London was received here more or less favorably, since it is believed the wording of this proposal will prevent any nation adopting sanctions against Germany on its own. Nevertheless doubts are openly voiced as to whether France is sincere and will not attempt a repetition of the Ruhr invasion. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns from conversations with high Government officials and leading politicians here.

If the outcome of the London conference in its entirety proves favorable for Germany, then we can but up with the decision of the first committee. At any rate it provides certain guarantees against the repetition of such sanctions as the Ruhr invasion by one single allied power." A Foreign Office official told the Monitor correspondent.

French Preponderance Regretted
"Nevertheless," he continued, "it is to be regretted that the French proposal is not itself. It is approached here by many that the French will endeavor to find a pretext—he it non-delivery of telegraph poles, as in the case of the occupation of the Ruhr Valley, or any other pretext, to justify the repetition of such sanctions as the Ruhr invasion by one single allied power." The prolongation of the Ruhr occupation until 1926 as suggested by the French was rejected by this official as "completely impossible for Germany to accept and utterly unbearable." "The invasion of the Ruhr Valley," he said, "we hold to be a violation of the right, the prolongation of the occupation tantamount to a prolonged violation of the right. It is not believed here, however, that the London conference will accept this French plan, because it is in contradiction to the coalition spirit manifested by the English and American."

Placing Industrial Debentures
Moreover, it would be unjust to make evacuation dependent upon the successful placing of industrial debentures, since Germany has nothing to do with this. The quicker the Ruhr Valley is liquidated, the quicker the confidence of the world will return in German industry, and the sooner the debentures will be placed."

Regarding the establishment of a court of arbitration to make ultimate decision in matters pertaining to the transfer problem, the Monitor informant said that France "apparently was desirous to shift everything onto a political basis."

From other official sources in close touch with Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, it was learned that Germany seriously objected to the alleged French demands that for the amount of money which cannot be "exported" without endangering the mark—according to the transfer agent—zoods should be bought in Germany, which then should be exported instead of this money. Such a procedure, it is declared, would debase the mark just as much as the transfer of cash, because the Government somehow must provide the necessary sums to pay industry.

Statements Are Confirmed

These official statements are confirmed by a detailed article in Die Zeit—organ of Dr. Stresemann—last night. The French proposals regarding the question of German default now accepted by the first committee, the paper declares, embody many concessions on the part of the French, and it believes the establishment of a court of arbitration is a guarantee against too aggressive sanctions. The decision of the first committee therefore has removed the largest obstacle in the way of the London conference, the paper adds.

Die Zeit asserts that the alleged French proposal that goods should be bought in Germany for money which cannot be transferred is a violation of the Dawes scheme, which provides that the transfer agent should decide whether, and to what extent, deliveries in kind should be made by Germany. The experts demanded the acceptance of the Dawes scheme as an indivisible entity, and therefore the article dealing with deliveries in kind cannot be dealt with separately, the paper argues.

Military Evacuation

Further, the same journal believes that the question of military evacuation will become the center of negotiations between the German delegation and the Allies in London. The Foreign Minister's paper believes it is able to state that he is strongly opposed to the French proposal to prolong the occupation of the Ruhr district and Cologne until 1926. "The German delegation surely does not

ALLIES REACH
UNITY OVER
DAWES PLANPremiers and American Amb-
assador Speedily Agree
in Plenary SessionINVITATION IS SENT
TO REICH EMBASSYGerman Delegates Are Ex-
pected to Arrive in London
Forthwith

LONDON, Aug. 2.—(AP)—A complete program for launching the Dawes reparation settlement plan was agreed upon by the lateral conference during a half-hour plenary session at the Foreign Office this morning. The allied premiers and American Ambassador Kellogg took up the technical point with which the experts had vainly struggled in two all-night sessions, and after modifications which Ramsay MacDonald and Edouard Herriot accepted, the compromise settlement was reached.

When the agreement was reached the worried experts, including the Americans, James A. Lozan and Owen D. Young, and Mr. Fraser of Great Britain, who have slept little during the last 48 hours, left the conference room, and the chief delegates began framing the invitation for the German Government to send a delegation to London.

The British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, this afternoon sent to the German Embassy an invitation to the German Government to send delegates to the conference.

The report of the second committee to Berlin immediately. Mr. MacDonald having expressed the hope that the German delegation might be able to arrive in London on Monday.

Conference to Take Recess

Meanwhile the conference will take a recess, with the exception of the jurists' committee, which are drafting the results of the four-night work, so that the document can be submitted to the Germans.

The conference will resume its final phase with the arrival of the Germans, who will be asked to express their opinions on the program for putting the Dawes scheme into operation. After the Germans have been heard a protocol embodying the program will be signed by the Allies and the Germans. It is expected and then the Reparation Commission will make the necessary arrangements for the organization necessary for carrying out the Dawes proposals.

The plenary session adopted the report of the first committee of experts dealing with default and penalties. It also adopted the report of the third committee, pertaining to reparation transfers.

The fate of the conference hung on this latter committee through the early hours of this morning. Unable to reach an agreement, the experts passed the problem along to the plenary table, where the chief delegate worked out a compromise.

The report of the second committee of experts dealing with the fiscal and economic unity of Germany had been adopted at a previous plenary session.

German Envoys Expected
to Reach London Monday

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 2.—The invitation to Germany, decided upon at a plenary session of the conference this morning, is to be sent this afternoon. The report of the second committee of experts dealing with default and sanctions. This is now apparently acceptable to everybody and was adopted, subject to the findings of the third committee, as the two reports are interdependent. The question of the military evacuation of the Ruhr is being discussed informally by high officials, although this is still held to be a matter to be settled between France, Belgium, and Germany.

Yesterday's sitting of the third committee continued until late last night after nearly an all-night session of the day before. According to a high American authority, these efforts resulted in the most hopeful outlook since the conference began, as the solution found many difficult technical details, dealing with the French proposal of the right to resort to arbitration in reference to the functioning of the transfer committee.

British to Accept Proposal

The British and American contention right along has been that there must be no tampering with the executive power of the transfer committee. The French view is that they must have a right of appeal against what may be considered by them an unfair decision. After compromise suggestions by the Americans and Belgians, M. Bergery, the French delegate, made a proposal for the right of arbitration if there was a single dissentient on the transfer committee. This is only to be used, however, if the untransferrable total German payments reached the Dawes report limit of 5,000,000 gold marks, and there were reasons to suspect German financial maneuvers. This proposal was favorably received by all except the British, who were insistent that a minority of two should be required to warrant arbitration. According to the highest American authority, at this morning's meeting of the third committee, this point will be cleared up, and the British will accept the French pro-

posal calling for arbitration only in specific instances.

In reference to deliveries in kind, an organizing committee is to be set up to advise both the Reparation Commission and transfer committee on the same. This committee is to consist of three allied and three German members. In case of default, the organizing committee will call in a neutral arbitrator if they are not unanimous. If the question of default is in essential products, such as coal, coke or dyes, the arbitrator decides whether or not they are actually in default. If so, the German Government must remedy the same. The arbitrator is to be appointed by the unanimous vote of the organizing committee. Failing such, the president of the International Court at The Hague does so.

GOODWIN REPLIES TO JUDGE STONE

Cites Official Approval for Arthur License Renewal

Reasons for the possession of a driving license by Arthur J. Goodwin, convicted less than a year ago for reckless driving and again yesterday for drunken operation of his car, include recommendations by an assistant district attorney, a justice of the Superior Court, and the Cambridge chief of police that his license be renewed by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, who was criticized for allowing "men of such caliber on the streets" by Judge Arthur P. Stone yesterday morning as he sentenced Arthur to three months confinement on the drunken driving charge.

Judge Stone noted that the defendant had been in court 10 times for various offenses and intimated that the courts were handicapped in keeping the roads safe by the failure of Mr. Goodwin to take license away from dangerous drivers.

Mr. Goodwin issued a statement yesterday that not only defended his position but accused Judge Stone's court of not imposing sufficient punishment on violators of the motor vehicle law.

Arthur J. Goodwin's license was taken away from Mr. Goodwin on Aug. 23, 1923, for reckless driving, according to the records. Although the usual suspension is for 60 days, Mr. Goodwin held up the license for six months.

He renewed the license on Dec. 11, 1923, after receipt of a letter from the Cambridge chief of police to the effect that Arthur had a fair reputation, was a good operator, and suggesting that his license be given back. Mr. Goodwin also received similar recommendations from Jeremiah J. Mahoney, justice of the Superior Court, and from Robert T. Bushnell, Assistant District Attorney.

MOTOR SAFETY CAMPAIGN
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special).—Edwin F. Leonard, mayor, yesterday sent letters to officials of city and state departments, to the Chamber of Commerce, and to the street railway officials, calling a safety conference here for next Wednesday afternoon. The mayor's action was taken at the request of the Springfield Safety Council, and the meeting is to develop a program here to increase safety in operations of automobiles and to lessen accidents. The mayor's letter says that the increased use of automobiles and motor trucks has brought about very serious conditions.

SHIPS' CLOCKS PRESENTED
On behalf of the City of Detroit, a committee of citizens presented a set of electric ship's clocks to Captain Halligan Jr. of the United States scout cruiser Detroit at the Fore River shipyards yesterday. The Detroit is undergoing repairs following an extended cruise in foreign waters.

TEXAS FARMER-LABOR PARLEY
FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 2 (Special).—A Farmer-Labor parley conference is to meet here on Aug. 11 for the purpose of endorsing either Mrs. Miriam Ferguson or Judge Felix Robertson for Governor.

EVENTS TONIGHT
Boston Public Library: Exhibition of rare documents famous in American history; special exhibit in children's room.
Theater:
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8 p.
Tremont—In the Barnyard, 8 p.
Shubert—"Marjorie," 8 p.
Woburn—"The Girl," 8 p.
Fenway—"Wanderer of the Westland," 8 p.
Tremont—"Abraham Lincoln," 8 p.

MONDAY EVENTS
Opening of annual business conference at Babson Park, Wellesley Hills.
Lecture-story by "Monarch and His Storehouse," Children's Museum, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 3 p.

Program Features FOR TOMORROW
WGI, America Radio and Research Co., Medford Hills, Mass. (860 Meters) 4 p. m.—Twilight Program: 1. Adventure Hour, conducted by the Youth's Companion, 2. Musicale, 3. Talk under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, by Rev. Henry I. Bailey, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Boston.
WNAAC, Shepherd Stores, Boston, Mass. 10 a. m.—Entire service The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston.
2:30 p. m.—Broadcast from Parkman Memorial Band Stand, Boston Common.
First Corp Cadet—City of Boston band concert.
5:45 p. m.—Entire service Park Street Congregational Church.
WDBB, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. 9:30 a. m.—Church service.
6:30 p. m.—Prayer service.

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Reich Accepts French Views As to Default

(Continued from Page 1)

Intend to give its consent to such an arrangement," it writes.
"Seen from a German point of view, the settlement reached by the first committee is not a very happy solution," Anton Erkelenz, one of the leaders of the Democratic Reichstag Party told the Monitor correspondent yesterday. "The final outcome probably will be that Germany once more will be declared as a malevolent debtor who does not want to pay his debts," he continued.
The establishing of a court of arbitration to settle the question connected with the transfer of money, demanded by France, Herr Erkelenz described yesterday as applying politics to the question of converting German paper marks into foreign bills.

French Plan Not Evacuation
Referring to France's plan of military evacuation of the Ruhr, he said that it was not an evacuation at all. He continued:

"Not only the international but also the German atmosphere should have been clarified by the conference, which, however, has missed this chance to create a clear democratic majority in Germany. This is best illustrated by the fact that if new elections were held today, the view of obtaining a majority for the Dawes report and strengthening the Democratic forces, they would prove a failure, since the London conference has supplied the Opposition parties with too many arguments they could well use against the Democratic elements in this country. Even if Pan-Germans lend their support to the Dawes plan, the Reichstag ever and again the question will arise in the future when other laws in close connection with the Dawes scheme—for instance, regarding new taxes—are brought before the Reichstag whether they shall be passed with the help of the Social Democrats or the Pan-Germans. Thus new conflicts will spring up, because the London conference failed to bring about clarity in Germany."

Pan-German Viewpoint
Hans von Lindeler, one of the most prominent leaders of the Pan-Germans, in replying to the Monitor representative, said: "The fact that the Reparation Commission will stay in power—in other words that a political body is to continue to decide on economic matters—gives rise to very serious objections on our part. The first committee's adoption of the French proposal regarding the default, moreover, does not forbid the Allies to take sanctions against Germany on their own. The prolongation of the occupation for another two years cannot be discussed."

Even Dr. Brethel, one of the leaders of the Social Democrats Party—which is considered the German equivalent of the British Prime Minister's party—is as hopeful as to the outcome of the London conference which he believes is further away than ever from its original goal.
The invitation from London is expected in the Wilhelmstrasse in the course of today or tomorrow. The German delegation which it is believed will not number more than 15 officials, called a safety conference here for next Wednesday afternoon. The mayor's action was taken at the request of the Springfield Safety Council, and the meeting is to develop a program here to increase safety in operations of automobiles and to lessen accidents. The mayor's letter says that the increased use of automobiles and motor trucks has brought about very serious conditions.

DALLINGER DOUBTS GILLET IS "CHOICE"
Frederick W. Dollinger of Cambridge, Representative in Congress from the eighth district and candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, asked Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the National House of Representatives and candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate, to state whether he regards himself as the "choice" of President Coolidge for the Republican nomination for the office he seeks. Mr. Dollinger, in an open letter to the Speaker, declares that Andrew Marshall, at the Boston City Club on Thursday night made the assertion that Mr. Gillett is President Coolidge's "choice" for the Senate.
Mr. Gillett, as a peerless, to disavow promptly these constitutional friend and associate, in comments of his manager or to submit to the Republican vote, does not hope for any actual proof he may have that the President of the United States is interfering in a primary contest in his own state.

UNITARIANS GATHER AT ISLES OF SHOALS
Delegates and faculty members of the fourth annual Institute for Religious Education, conducted by the Unitarian Laymen's League, left this morning for the Isles of Shoals where the Institute will hold its two weeks session. About 150 delegates and

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families, from 18 states and the District of Columbia, as well as Canadian provinces as far west as Winnipeg, are expected according to statements from league headquarters. All the New England states are represented, together with many of the middle western states. Headquarters will be at the Oceanic Hotel, Star Island, where accommodations have been reserved.
Dr. William I. Lawrence of the American Unitarian Association, will serve as Dean of the Institute, and among its faculty members will be A. Eustace Haydon, professor in the University of Chicago, and Justin W. Nixon of the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York. George G. Davis of Waltham, vice-president of the Laymen's League, will have charge of the Institute.
The General Conference of the Unitarian Summer Meetings Association, closed its two weeks session at the Isles of Shoals with a candle-light service in the Old Star Church on Star Island last night. Frederick W. Schibald of Waltham, was re-elected president for his second year.

BUTLER BRIEF, BUT OPTIMISTIC

Reassures Leaders—Averse to Comment on West

William M. Butler of Boston, chairman of the Republican National Committee, spent a busy day in Boston yesterday at his offices, 77 Franklin Street. His time was divided almost equally among his many textile mill interests and the national political campaign.
In the morning and until far in the afternoon Mr. Butler sat at directors' meetings of the various cotton concerns in which he is interested. Later he held several political conferences with Republican leaders from different parts of the State. The situation here was discussed and some attention was paid to the third party campaign which is to be opened in Massachusetts in a short time.

Mr. Butler was averse to talking at length for publication. He indicated that reports from all over the United States, however, are reassuring and that the Coolidge campaign is gathering formidable headway. It was indicated more by inference than assertion that Wisconsin and North Dakota are the states where the La Follette movement is really formidable and even in these states the Republicans are making a hard contest and intend to work harder before November arrives.

The chairman said that he could not interfere in local politics and that his entire time is given to the national contest, although he would not say so in so many words, it was evident that the Massachusetts Republicans will have to iron out their own differences without help or interference from the national chairman.

NEW BUS SERVICE FROM SPRINGFIELD

Street Railway Announces Express to Hartford

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 2 (Special).—An express bus service between Springfield and Hartford will be established soon by the Hartford & Springfield Street Railway Company. It was announced by the company yesterday. The company is planning to move its headquarters, which have been in Hartford and in Windsor Locks, Conn., to this city. A waiting station for the present bus line to Windsor Locks and for the new service is to be constructed at the proposed headquarters.
The company will purchase two new buses for the Springfield-Hartford line, and probably will operate them on the west side of the Connecticut River. Direct trolley service is operated by the company between Springfield and Hartford on the east bank, and the present bus service to Windsor Locks is on the west side.

Thomas H. Benton, Springfield motor vehicle supervisor, believes that the new bus service will find operation on the west side of the city eventually will have to establish a main waiting station for all of them and rent the station to the lines.

In addition to the Windsor Locks service and the new Hartford service, bus lines are in operation between Springfield and Greenfield, Springfield and Pittsfield, Springfield and Stafford Springs and Springfield and Wabraham.

SCOUTS SEEK CAMP SITE
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2.—J. Hamilton Lewis, scout executive, with 25 members of the local Boy Scout council are making a tour of investigation today of properties suitable for the location of the Springfield council camp next summer. It has been found impossible, say council members, to come to an agreement with the owners of the property in Brimfield, where the present camp is located, to rent the land for next year. The figure the council can meet. Next week will be observed as "Hike Week" by the scouts in Brimfield, with parties out every day.

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FORESTERS ASK "ACRE A YEAR"

Farm Folk Group Adopt State Reforestation Program

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special).—To increase Massachusetts' supply of standing timber against probable future lumber shortage, to increase the value of farms as securities for loans, and to afford a cash-returning product to farms burdened with rocky hillside pastures, were the chief purposes of a state-wide reforestation program adopted at the foresters' session of Farm and Home Week here. A planting campaign slogan, "an acre a year," describes what the foresters expect farmers will undertake. Farm and Home Week which closed yesterday had an attendance average of between 800 and 900 a day. The new features, the feed-dealers' and the foresters' programs proved of interest.

The tree planting campaign is supported by the State Commission of Conservation, the Massachusetts Forestry Association, the North-eastern Forest Experiment Station, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and the extension services in nearly all the counties of the State. These groups were represented in the discussions. The Springfield Federal Land Bank was reported to have endorsed it also.

Its direct aim is to induce farmers to plant at least an acre a year of pine, spruce or other valuable timber seedlings, for several years. Particularly in hill country where distance makes dairying hazardous, it was thought that poor lands might better be set to pine or spruce. The Berkshire hills would need red pine and spruce, while the eastern part of the State is best adapted to white pine. County Agent Bevan of the Berkshire County Extension Service stated that the fire hazard in the eastern part of the State was three times that in the western part.

The labor cost of planting an acre is about two days' wages, and the seedlings are to be had at \$10 for 1000. They are planted at the rate of 1000 to 1200 per acre. The opinion was expressed that this method of increasing timber resources would prove more effective than public forests.

In the coming winter these organizations mentioned will hold meetings about the State to interest farmers in this method of reforestation, will employ a man in each town to distribute young trees, will hold demonstrations in the spring and inspect plantings with tours of farmers next summer. These meetings will instruct farmers and woodlot owners how to estimate timber, how to cut judiciously, give them a knowledge of the valuable woods to grow and inform them on lumber markets.

The value of properly thinning a pine orchard was stated by S. T. Dana, director of the Forest Experiment Station. A good white pine stand will give an average annual net profit of \$5 an acre by being thinned and cleaned and will make better growth for the pruning. Woodlots have been bank accounts for many farmers, and farmers will find profit in tending to the 1,000,000 acres of woodland on Massachusetts farms. A million trees by this method alone is the desired planting if the seedlings are available this year.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate northerly winds.
Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; moderate north and northeast winds.
Northern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday; moderate north and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany..... 50
Atlantic City..... 50
Boston..... 50
Buffalo..... 50
Calgary..... 50
Chicago..... 50
Cincinnati..... 50
Cleveland..... 50
Denver..... 50
Des Moines..... 50
Detroit..... 50
Galveston..... 50
Hatteras..... 50
Havana..... 50
Helsinki..... 50
Jacksonville..... 50
Kansas City..... 50
Little Rock..... 50
Los Angeles..... 50
Louisville..... 50
Memphis..... 50
Miami..... 50
Milwaukee..... 50
Minneapolis..... 50
Mobile..... 50
Montreal..... 50
New Orleans..... 50
New York..... 50
Omaha..... 50
Philadelphia..... 50
Pittsburgh..... 50
Portland, Ore..... 50
Portland, Me..... 50
Reno..... 50
San Francisco..... 50
St. Louis..... 50
St. Paul..... 50
Seattle..... 50
Tampa..... 50
Washington..... 50
Wichita..... 50

High Tides at Boston
Thursday 12:26 p. m.; Sunday 12:30 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 3:31 p. m.

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though it is inferior to western timber, its nearness to the market ought to raise its price.
W. A. L. Baskley, Massachusetts Commissioner of Conservation, said that state and national forests should be developed for reserve timber. He hopes each town in the State will own a forest before a decade passes and that eventually they will return to town coffers the receipts enjoyed from woodlands. He announced that the New England Box Company of Greenfield, a heavy user of lumber, would duplicate the offer of the Massachusetts Forestry Association to plant 5000 trees in a town forest if the town would set out 100 acres. The box company's offer is open to Franklin county towns. On the same program C. C. Perry, state pinelander-rust control agent, reported the progress of his work, saying that in 1923 1,500,000 blister-rust host bushes had been removed from certain parts of this State and that less than 1 per cent was cultivated stock. The work this year is surpassing that figure.

WELCOME TO FLIERS WILL BE INFORMAL

Boston Follows Recommendations of Air Service

A simple, informal welcome will take the place of the elaborate list of honors planned for the round-the-world fliers in Boston, according to advice received yesterday from the War Department. Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, the officer in charge of the flight, called to the chief of the air service recommending that there be no entertainment for the aviators until after they have finished their journey to the Pacific coast, as it is felt that the men should have every opportunity to rest and keep in condition. These recommendations are being communicated to all the cities at which the fliers plan to stop, according to army officials.

The following program is now under consideration: Dwight F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War, and Maj. Gen. Mason Patrick, accompanied by a number of planes, will greet the fliers at the airport. The fliers will then go to their hotel to rest and the planes will be taken from the harbor. Accompany them into the harbor. Maj. Gen. Andre W. Brewster, commanding the first corps area, James M. Curley, Mayor, Admiral commanding the naval district, representatives of New England area clubs and other officials will greet them as they "taxi" up to the airport landing. The fliers will then go to their hotel to rest and the planes will be taken from the harbor. Accompany them into the harbor. Maj. Gen. Andre W. Brewster, commanding the first corps area, James M. Curley, Mayor, Admiral commanding the naval district, representatives of New England area clubs and other officials will greet them as they "taxi" up to the airport landing.

A few of the fliers, representing the first corps area, James M. Curley, Mayor, Admiral commanding the naval district, representatives of New England area clubs and other officials will greet them as they "taxi" up to the airport landing. The fliers will then go to their hotel to rest and the planes will be taken from the harbor. Accompany them into the harbor. Maj. Gen. Andre W. Brewster, commanding the first corps area, James M. Curley, Mayor, Admiral commanding the naval district, representatives of New England area clubs and other officials will greet them as they "taxi" up to the airport landing.

SHIPPING LINE ACTIVE
During the year, Aug. 1, 1923, to Aug. 1, 1924, 53 steamers of the American-Hawaii Steamship Company arrived at Boston with merchandise from ports on the Pacific coast. This is an unusual record, and only three of the planes will be taken from the harbor. Accompany them into the harbor. Maj. Gen. Andre W. Brewster, commanding the first corps area, James M. Curley, Mayor, Admiral commanding the naval district, representatives of New England area clubs and other officials will greet them as they "taxi" up to the airport landing.

POSTAL VETERAN HONORED
Frank H. Rice, post office inspector, who retired yesterday after 42 years in the service, was guest of honor at a dinner in the American House last night. Rush D. Simmons of Washington, chief inspector; Park D. Collins, postmaster at Boston, were among those who paid tribute to Mr. Rice.

"BOSTON" TO BE REPAIRED
Contract for repairs to the Eastern Steamship Lines' steamer Boston, which met with mishap recently, has been awarded and completion of the work is expected in 33 days. The cost will be about \$129,600.

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Italian embroidered 54-inch square cover, and one dozen napkins. Now.....\$30
Fillet and cut-work luncheon set, 25 pieces, round. Now.....\$95
Italian embroidered luncheon set, 25 pieces, oblong. Now.....\$45
French fillet all lace, 51-inch square cover. Now.....\$38
Chinese cross-stitch embroidered cloth and six napkins. Per set, now.....\$9.75
Fine hemstitched linen luncheon napkins, 14x14 inches. Per dozen, now.....\$5.50

Summer Bed Spreads
Lightweight Summer Bed Spreads, all white, crinkled, stripe design.
72x90, each.....\$1.95
80x90, each.....\$2.20
90x100, each.....\$2.85

Linen Pillow Cases
Hemstitched All Linen Pillow Cases, size 22½x34 inches. Special price, per pair.....\$2.75

Luncheon Sets
Luncheon or Breakfast Sets, in natural linen color; with damask pattern. 54x54-inch Cloth with ½ dozen Napkins to match. Price, per set.....\$6.75

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MANY REQUEST RENOMINATION

Nomination Papers Filed Show Present Officials Desire Reelection

At 5 o'clock last night the time for filing primary nomination papers for certification at the Boston Election commissioner's office closed. Next Tuesday evening the time for filing primary nomination papers with the secretary of the Commonwealth ends. On Aug. 8 at the same hour terminates the opportunity for candidates to withdraw from the primaries, and for filing objections against the nomination papers of other candidates. On Aug. 12, the time is up for filing any vacancies on the primary ballot.

Many nomination papers were filed with the Board of Election Commissioners of Boston yesterday. The greatest interest was evinced in the filing of the papers of the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson as a candidate for Representative in Congress from the eleventh district, which has the first vacancy on the ballot. Mr. Johnson is a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the eleventh district.

Timothy J. Driscoll, a graduate of the Northeastern Law School and representative in the Legislature for two terms; Albert J. Connell and David J. Brinkley, now a member of the Boston City Council, are candidates for the Democratic nomination in the eleventh district.

In the tenth district a strongly Democratic section, Peter P. Tague of Charlestown is a Democratic candidate for a sixth term. George F. Monahan, Edward L. Donnelly, Joseph A. Conway, John H. Canavan, and James E. Maguire of East Boston are the Republican candidates. Mr. Tague will have as primary contestants George F. Monahan, John J. Douglas, Thomas J. Giblin, and Thomas H. Green.

In the ninth district James A. Gallivan is a candidate for a seventh term and he has no opposition in the primaries in this strongly Democratic ward. For the Republican nomination Howard A. Norton and Charles J. Kidney are candidates. Robert Luce, Republican, asks a fourth nomination of the Republicans in the thirteenth district, while Michael A. O'Leary of Charlestown, former chairman of the Democratic state committee, is the only Democratic primary candidate. Mr. Luce has been elected to three terms.

In the fourteenth district Louis A. Frothingham, Republican, is opposed for a second nomination, while the Democrat, also unopposed, is David W. Murray. For the leading places on the ticket of both parties the outstanding candidates have filed their papers and are on the ballot. Alvan T. Fuller, of Malden, Lieutenant-Governor, and James Jackson of Westwood, state treasurer, are candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor. James M. Curley has no opposition in his party for the Democratic nomination.

Lieutenant-Governor the Republican candidate is Frank G. Allen of Norwood, president of the state senate, while the Democrats have William A. O'Hearn of North Adams, John J. Cummings of Fall River, and Joseph M. Smart to choose between.

For Secretary of the Commonwealth the Republican candidate is Frederic W. Cook to succeed himself. While the Democrats are running H. Oscar Rocheleau.

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French fillet all lace, 51-inch square cover. Now.....\$38
Chinese cross-stitch embroidered cloth and six napkins. Per set, now.....\$9.75
Fine hemstitched linen luncheon napkins, 14x14 inches. Per dozen, now.....\$5.50

Summer Bed Spreads
Lightweight Summer Bed Spreads, all white, crinkled, stripe design.
72x90, each.....\$1.95
80x90, each.....\$2.20
90x100, each.....\$2.85

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Hemstitched All Linen Pillow Cases, size 22½x34 inches. Special price, per pair.....\$2.75

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Luncheon or Breakfast Sets, in natural linen color; with damask pattern. 54x54-inch Cloth with ½ dozen Napkins to match. Price, per set.....\$6.75

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dates for Treasurer are: William S. Youngman of Brighton, James W. Bean of Cambridge, Harry N. Brown of Reading Horace A. Keith of Brockton, Horatio S. Carr, William A. Allen and Fred J. Burrell of Medford. The Democratic nominees will be Michael L. Eganor.
For Auditor, Alonzo B. Cook, Republican and Auditor since 1915, is opposed for nomination by Herbert W. Burr of Dorchester and Harold D. Wilson of Somerville. Charles H. McGlue of Lynn, Democratic state chairman, is the Democratic candidate, unopposed.
The Democrats support John E. Swift for Attorney-General, while Jay R. Benton will be the Republican candidate for nomination and reelection.
David I. Walsh is the Democratic candidate with no opposition for United States Senator, while the Republican nomination is sought by Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge, Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, and Louis A. Coolidge of Milton.

WOMEN ARE URGED TO BUY PRODUCTS OF NEW ENGLAND

Women are said to spend from 70 to 85 per cent of the family income, and relying on this figure the "All New England Week" campaign managers are commending to New England women especially the purchase of home-grown and home-made products.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, as vice-chairman of the "All New England Week" committee, is planning an indoor campaign among the housewives, business and professional women of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island to help them realize that their products are grown in their own states and to give preference to them when buying.

Among the agencies through which the women's committee will work in the six states are women's city clubs, business and professional women's clubs, D. A. R., religious societies and church clubs, Consumers' League, industrial unions, trade and labor unions, college women's clubs, lodges, state leaders of home demonstration, national league of girls' clubs, Y. W. C. A. and woman editors.

RATE INCREASES ALLOWED
CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 2 (Special).—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission announced today that "certain increases in rates petitioned for by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company have been allowed." The increases are for switchboard and private branch lines, upon specified toll services involving messenger service. Other rate increases have been suspended for further consideration, it was said.

ALLIANCE CONVENTION OPENED
OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 2 (Special).—The Maine Alliance Convention opened today at the Hotel New England. The convention will continue until Aug. 12. Under the direction of the Rev. R. J. Evans.

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Alaska Seal Coats—every skin with U. S. Government Stamp of quality ready to wear—or made to your measure at the same price. (The only coats so ready to wear and largest—15% extra.) The lowest prices at which Alaska Seal Coats have been sold—so far as we can verify—in a generation.

White's Annual Postponed Payment Sale of Beautiful Furs
ALL 1924-1925 STYLES
Those having a charge account, or those of approved credit, may
Buy Now—Pay Next November
Charged on October Bill, Payable November 1

The advantages of buying now instead of waiting until Fall are:
You get first selection of the best furs from the "catch" for this season.
Just as we go into the fur market early to get the "cream of the offerings"—so you who buy in August get a similar advantage.
You get the advantage of longer service—because you can have your purchase delivered whenever you want it, and do not have to pay for it until November 1.
You get—in the case of the revival of Alaska Seal—the advantage of a beautiful Alaska Seal coat made to your measure at the same price you would pay for a coat ready to wear of the same quality in the fitting. The pelts

China's Return to Order Depicted at Williamstown

J. V. MacMurray Outlines Nation's Development at Politics Institute

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 2.—"China is the crux of the Far East. China's present position as a political entity could hardly be more disintegrated. China's Government could hardly be more corrupt. And yet those who know China and the Chinese, and realize the social progress and educational revival, amounting to a renaissance taking place there side by side with almost complete political chaos, cannot despair of the Nation. Events are emerging from the present difficulties which will, whether within five years or five generations it is impossible to forecast."

This was the picture offered to the first meeting of the round table on "Problems of Foreign Relations With China" this morning at the Institute of Politics by John Van Antwerp MacMurray, chief of the division of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department, and expert adviser at the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament.

Armament Issues Discussed
The opening of the first Institute round tables was marked also by a statement issued by Rear Admiral W. L. Rodgers, recently retired chairman of the executive committee of the general board of the United States Navy, and member of the Institute, who declared Great Britain has no legal justification for opposing alteration of gun elevations of ships in the American Navy.

Admiral Rodgers in his statement said in part:
The treaty allows the retained battleships of all powers to be re-manned within certain limitations. Great Britain has done what she saw fit to modernize her fleet within treaty limits, and now when the United States wants to modernize her ships in her own way (always within the limits of the treaty) Great Britain expresses reception and relief of the sentimentality and generosity of the American public to say that it shall not do anything to offend any nation.

We need only stand on our rights and England will scarcely continue to insist upon a point which our judgment is just as authoritative as her own.

China's Progress Cited

Mr. MacMurray, reviewing the course of history in China that has brought about such contrasting conditions there in different fields of development, declared that on one hand the Government is politically corrupt to a point where it can hardly go farther, while, on the other hand, social and educational progress is being made in great forward strides.

Unlike the lands of the West, he said, the East has never been politically-minded. In China civilization has never developed so that its citizens think in political terms. Early in the incredibly remote period of China's unwritten history, an agricultural state developed, with a system of government that proved adequate to deal with the large population and the tremendous territory. The system was one where laws and regulations were reduced to the simplest terms. It lasted virtually from the time of remote antiquity to a dozen or so years ago. Mr. MacMurray continued:

The state in China is based on the family, which is a governmental factor. The family has been active and positive conservative force, and has supplied a great deal of the machinery of government which the West had to build up by other means. Innumerable regions the village or district is occupied by one family administering civil law. In a hundred civil law cases, the Chinese family would settle 80, the guilds, or superior bodies formed to arbitrate between families, would settle nine, and the state only one.

Uncodified Customs

In this way Chinese customs grew up that have existed for centuries, for every one of the decades of the western common law. Accordingly with the coming of the revolution, China emerged as a Republic with a mass of uncodified customs, but no law in the western sense. China must borrow all its traditions and political machinery from the West, and of these rules of procedure already adopted the ones most hallowed by time are not more than a dozen years old.

The result has been that China, in spite of its long history as a nation, and in spite of its strong racial consciousness, neither possesses any legal traditions nor any legal or political organizations have been developed in the countries of European position. This lack has led to the formation of many difficult problems under modern conditions which bring China into contact with foreign states organized along strongly national lines, and which have under the Republic which has succeeded the Manchurian dynasty, imposed the duty of national self-government upon a people hitherto accustomed to the exercise of only a minimum of legal control or administration by any authority outside of the family or clan group.

It is the inexperience and consequent failure to evolve any wider

social or political life that to a great extent give rise both to the internal problems of the country, and to its difficulties in relation to the foreign powers with which China has no force been brought into contact during the past 100 years.

Labor Party's Aims

Richard Henry Tawney, speaking of the sudden emergence to prominence of the British Labor Party of which he is one of the economic advisers, pointed out at last night's lecture that now "a Socialist and pacifist is Prime Minister and at the Foreign Office; a Socialist and pacifist is Chancellor of the Exchequer, the founder of the Fabian Society is president of the board of trade, the former secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen is Minister of War, an iron founder is at the Home Office and a miner in the Post Office, the former secretary of the Miners' Federation is a colleague of a former Viceroy of India at the Admiralty, the world still continues to revolve."

Mr. Tawney declared, "the Labor Party never was revolutionary in method; it is, and will continue to be, revolutionary in aim."

From the audience that filled the lecture hall to hear the expression of the Labor Party's aims by one close to the councils of Ramsay MacDonald, the speaker frequently drew applause. He declared that with the advent of the Labor Government, which the more romantic section of the press had taught its readers to regard "as the herald of disaster and decay," there had been "no swift lapse into anarchy." On the contrary its arrival did not alter the stability of established institutions or even prevent a modest revival of trade. Its administration was approved by such exacting critics as the British Civil Service and had won the increasing confidence of the professions within the limits of the treaty. It is the only government in the world that has not lost touch of the manual workers.

Mr. Tawney, who is declared by Edwin F. Gay, of Harvard University, to be Great Britain's foremost social economist, continued:

The innocent reader of English newspapers has not seldom been told that the Labor Party was the political organ of the class interest of a single section of society. He finds, in fact, that, by appealing, as it does, to the constitution of all workers, it contains elements—not only manual workers, but teachers, lawyers, and men of business, not to mention business men—considerably more various than have in the past been in active co-operation in any other political party in Great Britain.

He had been warned that it cherished schemes of what it was the political organ of the class interest of a single section of society. He finds, in fact, that, by appealing, as it does, to the constitution of all workers, it contains elements—not only manual workers, but teachers, lawyers, and men of business, not to mention business men—considerably more various than have in the past been in active co-operation in any other political party in Great Britain.

Unemployment Decreased

The newspaper reader has been appalled by predictions of closing factories and commercial paralysis. He finds in the official returns that the unemployment percentage averaged 15 per cent in 1921 and, after the electoral catastrophe which brought the Labor Government to power, was under 8 per cent in May, 1924. He had been cautioned to expect an outburst of strikes, in which no government supported by trade unionists would dare to intervene. He finds by experience that if disputes have not conspicuously diminished, neither have they conspicuously increased, and that those which have been threatened, or even begun, have been settled by the cotton weaver and trade-unionist who is Minister of Labor with quite unusual expedition, and, even more, he reflects that it is even more not be wholly a disadvantage for a minister to know something of the subjects with which he is appointed to deal.

He finds that the members of

this Cabinet probably have written more books and traveled more miles outside England than both the two preceding cabinets together. He learns that almost the whole educational world, harassed by the financial parsimony of the preceding government, heaves a sigh of relief at the advent of the Labor Minister, that the Labor movement both the Board of Education takes steps at once to restore the state scholarships to universities which his predecessor in a fit of folly mis-called economy had abolished, and to increase the number of children passing from primary to secondary schools, and that in recognition of his services to education, he receives the quite unusual compliment of being formally thanked in person by the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers.

Finding that the only vocal criticism on the educational policy of the Labor Government comes from those who fear it may spend too much on education, the reader observes these surprising phenomena and sometimes—so it is positively indignant at them. His relief at the most non-inflaming of proposals is tempered by arrogance with the Government for non-fulfilling them. And by one of the lovable inconsistencies of the politician, having for a decade denounced the Labor Party as a gang of revolutionists, he loudly proclaims his indignation at the revolutionists of the Labor Party. He is wrong before, and he is wrong now. The Labor Party never was revolutionary in method; it is, and will continue to be, revolutionary in aim.

Labor Movement Lasting

Mr. Tawney, after outlining the history of the Labor Party's rise to prominence, went on to speak of its future, declaring it is not revolutionary in aim, and one which might be expected to produce a "radical, if gradual, change" in the practical application of traditional affairs, "analogous to, but, let us hope, less ruthless than—that which took place in Europe when the commercial and middle classes broke the long monopoly of power or privilege, or both, enjoyed by the landed aristocracy."

Whether a political development is or is not sufficiently significant to deserve serious attention depends on the extent to which it represents an accidental and momentary interest, but some permanent modifications in the structure of society are constantly making place, it is only at comparatively long intervals that their results accumulate with sufficient volume and momentum to involve a new body of interests and ideas to the control of public affairs.

But when they do, the result is decisive, and may give the whole and quality to the political life of several generations. Whether similar changes in the future will follow from the rise of a third party based in origin on the organization of the manual working classes and the present Labor Party is not so early to say. Though my own belief is that they will be conceivable at least, that the former will take possession and the latter will not stand the test of experience.

Mr. Tawney said of the Labor Party:

The formation of a labor party acting independently of other parties dates only from 1900, when it was known as the labor representation committee; the present name dates only from 1906, and the present constitution from 1910. But the Labor Party is not merely the political wing of a much more complete social and economic movement. It derives its significance from the fact that it is not simply an improvised arrangement designed to meet the immediate exigencies of parliamentary warfare, but that it is the expression of forces which have their roots deep in English society.

Organized now in such a way as to unite all who share its political creed, whatever their economic affiliation, and which has attracted numerous members of the professional and business classes, its social background is the spontaneous drawing together of the working classes in the trade-union and co-operative movement, the former now numbering 5,500,000 members, the latter catering to about 3,500,000 householders. Together, whether formerly allied in a definite coalition or in the case with the Labor Party and the co-operative movement, they form a threefold or-

Vote Registration Schedules Announced by Various Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

vegetables will be up or down in price this morning. But there are issues in the coming elections that she has become shrewdly interested in, too, and she makes certain of her place in the voting list in ample time with the same energy she applies to the administering of her household budget.

There is the stenographer, snatching five minutes from the time allowed her to go to her employer's bank, in order that she, too, may not lose her opportunity to vote. Her vote has become important to her since she went to Northampton a few weeks ago, the convention of the National League of Girls' Clubs. She may be dressed in the most urbane frumpiness of the moment, but she knows now, beyond any confusion, that her vote is a vote of the young man, taking his early steps in "learning the business" by running errands. In Labor Party never was revolutionary in method; it is, and will continue to be, revolutionary in aim.

There is the young man, taking his early steps in "learning the business" by running errands. In Labor Party never was revolutionary in method; it is, and will continue to be, revolutionary in aim.

There is the slender woman in black, with silver hair and a morning paper folded tenderly in her lap. She would not care at all to follow the example of the famous Mrs. Felt with her equally famous two days in Congress, but she has no intention of permitting herself to get behind the times, politically, or

organization concerned respectively with the worker (in the broadest sense of the word), as producer, the worker as consumer, and the worker as citizen, interested in matters outside his immediate economic sphere, and concerned to impress his aspirations on public policy.

Future of the Party

Of the future of the party he said: What I am concerned to emphasize is that when we have subjected the social system of Europe to the severest strain which it had experienced for a century, that movement had already a long history. Political parties, at least in England, cannot be improvised. Unless they are to burn themselves out, they must be based on a compact and organized body of social interests, not merely quick to take flame, but with sufficient density to keep a steady glow when the flames have lost the first charm of novelty. It is steady mobilization of those social and economic forces in the generation before the war which makes it probable that the present Labor Party, broadened and reorganized though it since has been, will be a permanent phenomenon in English politics.

The first public lecture of Louis Aubert of Paris, French publicist and former editor-in-chief of the Revue de Paris and member of the French High Commission to the United States at the close of the war, takes place tonight. Among other arrivals today was Prof. Moritz J. Bonn of Berlin, who has come to Williamstown direct from Berlin, arriving in New York yesterday. He will represent the German viewpoint at the Institute.

of allowing any duty or privilege in the matter of citizenship to escape her.

Facilities Plentiful

These and any number more, the polite and dignified, the bustling and the leisurely, the tactful and the political humorists, those who seize opportunity to try out cherished political dogmas on the clerks at the windows while they attend to the formalities, those who are crisp and business-like and those who register as if they were thinking far away thoughts, are keeping the registration clerks busy—but not nearly as busy as they could be with the facilities that have been arranged for registering 100,000 voters a day. At present it is estimated that between 250 and 300 are registering each day. Thursday the registration was 117 men and 66 women.

Reckoning from Monday there are 13 full days, with registering hours from nine to five, and two half days with registering from nine to noon, left before registration closes on Sept. 9.

Registration for the Presidential and State election on Nov. 4 continues to Oct. 15. Various organizations are concentrating their energies in this last fortnight period of registration for the voting in the State primaries, upon firing the consciousness of the people to their obligation both to the city and to the country.

A plan has been adopted by the board of trustees of the Christian Endeavor Society whereby the 500,000 members of the society in this country who have reached voting age will be canvassed systematically and urged to register and vote. The plan has been presented by Daniel A. Poling, associate president of the movement, who says: "We do not urge the support of any particular political party, but ask that each voter cast his ballot in accordance with the dictates of his conscience and on the side of decency and law enforcement."

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts has been sending out pledges during the past week with the Bulletin. Members have been urged to sign the pledge, binding themselves not only to vote, but pledging their influence as well in the communities in which they live to influence people to register and go to the polls at election time. This is a variant of the plan carried out by numerous organizations urging their members to canvass personally and urge registration.

Plenty of Enthusiasm

Perhaps this year sees more ingenious and intensive means found to stimulate registration and voting than other years. There are the telephone campaigns, with women in small towns pledging themselves to support a candidate or a group of candidates by telephoning a certain number of voters each day. The women, with the men, have caught the campaign feeling and the flavor of the platform for which the candidates stand, and the result has been the growth of enthusiasm without the handicap of costly rentals for halls and with a zest that augurs well for the volume of voting in the coming elections.

The most gratifying practical response that could possibly be made by men and women alike to the truth of President Coolidge's recent assertion, made before the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, lies in a 100 per cent registration and voting record. President Coolidge said at that time: "I am much less concerned for what party, what policies, and what candidates you vote, than that you shall vote."

and that your vote shall represent conviction. When an enlightened electorate acts, I have no fear of the result." This is the epitomizing of the highest ideal of the citizen's right to vote. The political persuasion of the actual vote counts for less than the fact that every citizen of the country does cast a vote, and an intelligent vote.

So intense is the interest in this campaign when a Massachusetts man is a candidate for the Presidency of the United States and when a United States Senator is to be elected and when a Third Party is seeking to break into political promise that registration is reported to be large from the cities and towns generally throughout Massachusetts.

Because of the importance of registering this year when President, United States Senator, Representative in the Congress, Governor, a full state ticket, and senators and representatives for the Massachusetts Legislature are to be chosen, the election officers in most of the cities and towns have made special preparations for accommodating citizens desiring to be registered for primary and regular election.

Hours of Registration

Hours of registration in Brooklyn, Chelsea, Somerville, Cambridge, Newton, Watertown, Quincy, Milton, Malden, and Waverley are announced by the election officers in these municipalities as follows:

In Brooklyn, citizens may register at the clerk's office, Town Hall, on week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturdays from 9 a. m. to noon. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 25, 26 and 27, in addition to registration at the Town Hall, citizens may register in Beacon Hall, Coolidge Corner, in the office of Edward Sharp & Son, Washington Square; and at 1532 Beacon Street, from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Precinct registration will also be arranged in Brooklyn in August, the time and places to be announced in a few days.

Citizens may register in Newton at the city clerk's office, City Hall, on Aug. 8 and 20 from 8:30 a. m. till 10 p. m.

In Melrose the city clerk's office, City Hall, will be open for registration on Tuesdays from 8 a. m. to 12 noon and from 1 p. m. till 5, until Sept. 2. On Aug. 26 and Sept. 2, evening registration will be possible in the city clerk's office from 7 to 10 p. m.

For the state election voters may register on Tuesdays, Sept. 16, 23, 30, and Oct. 7 and 15, and also in evenings, Sept. 23, Oct. 7, and Wednesday, Oct. 15, the books will be open until 10 p. m.

Malden voters will be cared for at city clerk's office, City Hall, on all Wednesdays in August from 8 a. m. until 9 p. m.

Reading registration will take place in the town clerk's office, Town Hall, during the last week in August and the first week in September from 7 until 10 p. m.

Wakefield will register its loyal citizens in the town clerk's office, Town Hall, on Wednesday, Sept. 3, from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

At Quincy, registration will take place in the City Hall commencing Aug. 12 and continuing through August, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evening from 7:30 to 9 o'clock, and every Wednesday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock.

In Milton, the clerk's office in the Town Hall will be open to voters on Wednesday, Aug. 13, from 7:30 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Watertown citizens may be listed in the clerk's office, Town Hall, on Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5 from 2 to 5 p. m. Evening registration will be held from 7 to 9 o'clock on Sept. 2 and 4 in the East End fire station, and on Sept. 3 and 5 in the Town Hall.

At Cambridge one may register every day on the second floor of the City Building, Central Square, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., except Saturday, when the time is 9 a. m. to 12 m., up to and including Sept. 2. Evening registration will be provided this month, time and places to be announced later.

Somerville registration books will be found open in the City Hall daily

SIGNIFICANCE OF CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT IS TOLD

Miss Johnson of Massachusetts Commission Corrects Some Referendum Misapprehensions

"There are 2,773,000 children 10 to 17 years of age lawfully employed in the United States. More than half of this number, 1,650,000, are employed in non-agricultural pursuits, 50,000 alone in mining and 72,000 in manufacturing and mechanical industries. The hours of labor of such minors, the conditions of their employment, and the processes in which they are engaged, are all matters of concern to persons who are interested in the welfare of children. These are matters of legislation regulation in the states having the most progressive labor laws, as in Massachusetts."

So spoke Miss Ethel M. Johnson, Assistant Commissioner of Labor for Massachusetts, in an interview in reference to the Child Labor Amendment which awaits ratification by the states and is to appear as a referendum on the November ballot in Massachusetts. Miss Johnson wishes to correct some misapprehensions regarding the amendment and misstatements by opposition forces appearing in various periodicals. She said:

In one article the statement is made that the amendment is an "anti-work, compulsory school proposition for all persons under 18 years of age." This, however, is not the case. In the first place, the amendment relates to labor, which is not identical with work.

Empowers Congress

The term labor is usually interpreted as applying to gainful employment outside the home. It does not cover, for instance, the daily tasks of children in connection with the household or the farm. It is broader in scope, however, than "employment," which is defined in the statutes of some of the states in such a way as to exclude agricultural labor and domestic service.

The term was presumably selected for these reasons. It is broad enough to permit Congress, if it desires, to enact legislation restricting the commercial labor of children in agriculture and domestic service. It is not broad enough, however, to authorize legislation prohibiting the legitimate work of children around their homes.

The amendment confers specifically upon Congress the authority it was assumed Congress had when the federal child labor laws were enacted. The states already have this power, and exercise it to vary in extent. The statements that "the states have not attempted to limit, regulate or prohibit the labor of children under the age of 16 years, or of 18 years," and that "no state, and we include our own, would by its own legislation restrict the power over the occupations and lives of persons between 16 and 18," are incorrect.

In addition to specific statutes for the protection of minors in Massachusetts, extensive authority is given to the Department of Labor and Industries to regulate child employment. These laws have been

from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and on Saturday from 9 a. m. to 12 m., until Aug. 15. Evening registration, times and places will be announced later.

Chelsea will hold its registration in the vest wing of the City Hall on Aug. 27, 28 and 29, from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Later an opportunity will be given to register for the election of Nov. 4.

in effect in Massachusetts for a number of years. They are enforced with the co-operation of the courts which impose the legal penalty in cases where violations have been proved.

Massachusetts Law

Massachusetts has higher standards for the protection of children in industry than many of the states—higher standards presumably than would be embodied in federal legislation, since the amendment confers no power on Congress to regulate the labor of minors 18 and over, while Massachusetts regulates the employment of minors up to 21. The passage of a federal child labor law approaching the standards now in effect in Massachusetts would relieve the state from a certain type of competition. This competition is not primarily with the labor of minors under 18 in states that do not regulate and restrict the employment of such minors as carefully as Massachusetts does.

Massachusetts regulates the hours, night work and conditions of employment for minors in certain occupations up to 21 years of age, and prohibits the employment of minors under 18 for minors in certain occupations up to 18 years of age. The amendment would enable Congress to pass legislation establishing uniform regulations approaching Massachusetts standards.

In Massachusetts all of these minors are limited to a 48-hour week, with a maximum of 10 hours of work before 6:30 in the morning or after 6 o'clock at night. Those under 16 years of age are restricted to an eight-hour day, and those under 18 to a nine-hour day. The children under 16 in the southern cotton mills, for instance, have less protection than the children under 18 in the northern mills. They may legally work from 5:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m., and from 10 to 11 hours a day. In all of these states they are less adequately protected against night work than they are in Massachusetts.

CONVERSE BUILDING OWNERSHIP CHANGES

F. L. Higginson, Jr., and Frank W. Reynolds, trustees of the Bankers & Merchants Real Estate Trust, have sold to Alonzo and Herbert G. Perry, the Converse Building and Annex, situated on the corner of Milk and Pearl streets. The property has a frontage on Milk street of 165 feet, and on Pearl street of 135 feet, and covers an area of 14,000 square feet. The first seven years of the property as follows: Land, \$1,250,000; Building, \$420,000. Total, \$1,670,000.

It is the intention of the new owners to hold this property for investment and they propose to install new elevators, change the entrance to the building, and generally renovate it from top to bottom. The brokers were C. W. Whittier & Co.

WESTFIELD LIBRARY GAINS

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2.—Circulation of books at the Westfield Athenaeum in July showed an increase of 3,000 over the figures for July, 1923. The total circulation for July of this year was 12,238. The circulation for the first seven months of 1924 was 85,750, an increase of about 900 over the circulation for the same period last year. There has been a steady growth in the use of the library in recent years. Of the July circulation, 5,043 books were taken out from the juvenile department.



An Exclusive Shop for Misses and Women

Our Month-of-August

SALE OF FURS

Is Now in Full Progress

Prices One-Fourth Lower Now

Than After September First

This is just a message to those who did not see our first announcement, and a reminder to those who did see it.

Q The woman who contemplates the buying of a Fur Garment, thinks first of the Quality of Skins. Ours are the highest, because the choosing is carefully supervised.

Q She thinks next of the Originality of Styles. Ours are unusual, because the designing is thoughtfully done.

Q She thinks next perhaps of the Prices. These, too, are right, as low as can be for the value given, because we make them so.

Q She thinks of the Reputation of those from whom she buys. Ours is built upon years of right principles in buying and selling.

Our Special Arrangements for This August Sale of Furs Are Given Below

Bills for Furs purchased during this Sale need not be paid until November First.

Cash customers may pay 25% at the time of purchase, the balance November First.

And Furs purchased during this Sale will be stored free of charge until November First.

SECOND FLOOR

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE

TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Jordan Marsh Company

Value—Quality—Service—Assortments

Our Annual August Fur Sale

Begins Monday, Aug. 4

Coats, Wraps, Capes
Jackets, Stoles & Scarfs

Included are Furs
for Women, Misses and Girls

Women's Furs, Second Floor—Misses' and Girls', Third Floor

Charge Patrons

Selecting Furs in this sale may have their purchases entered on the October bill, rendered November 1, and the Furs stored until that time free of charge.

Cash Patrons

Upon paying a deposit may postpone the payment of the balance of the amount until November 1, and may have their Furs stored free of charge until that date.

Left Behind
in
Boston's Torrid
Heat

Don't let that happen to any one of the Fourteen Hundred Poor Kiddies waiting to go to the Salvation Army's Fresh Air Camp at Canton! Pine Woods! Cool Breezes! Swimming Pool!

PLEASE NOW—
WHY NOT TAKE THEM ALL?
BUY COMFORT AND HAPPINESS FOR AT LEAST ONE CENT TOT

THANK YOU.

W. A. McINTYRE, Colonel
8 East Brookline St., Boston

Motor Tourists Converging at Boston and Its Environs in Seeing-America-First Trips

Bishops, Judges, Merchants, and School Teachers Among Classes Pitching Tents at Municipal Camping Grounds

Motor tourists for the last two months have been converging at Boston from all points of the compass, halting momentarily to "look and admire" and then moving on to some other point of interest. Thousands of cars have streamed through the city and in this number were found the widest assortment of people, automobiles, auxiliary equipment and general method of travel. Nearly every class is represented in this army which is devoting its summer holidays to the policy of seeing America, if not first, nevertheless at first hand.

Lawyers, judges, school teachers, all merchants, real estate agents, bankers, brokers and bishops have been picked out from the ranks of this sightseeing throng. At any rate, members of these professions have pitched their tents on the Boston municipal camping grounds for motor tourists, near the junction of Commonwealth Avenue and Cottage Farm Bridge.

Ingenuous Contrivances
While the vehicles used by the tourists boast a common bond of gasoline engine motivation, the outward forms and shapes taken by them would dazzle the imagination of the Wizard of Oz or of a cubist artist. Bulges on the sides, back or top of one of these wandering automobiles may turn out to be anything from a double bed with a waterproof roof on it to a collapsible bathtub or a serviceable but inviting tent. Most of the travelers carry their homes strapped to the sides of their cars, but not a few have actually built small-scale homes on the chassis of trucks and have installed everything, from a cooking stove to a radio set, that would make for their comfort while crossing miles of western prairie—or the hills of central Massachusetts.

Few of them are on tour merely for the pleasure of the thing. They are on education bent, according to Raymond C. Palmer, owner of the camping grounds, and rarely ask directions to theaters, or other amusement places. Their stay in Boston and vicinity is usually taken up with investigation of the historical and scenic attractions offered by the city, such as the Bunker Hill, Lexington, Concord, and the various libraries and museums.

Outstanding examples of the miniature "apartments on wheels" at-

tracted much attention as they drove through the tortuous and crowded byways otherwise known as Boston streets. Perhaps the most recent of these was a "land yacht," owned by an old man from Cedar Rapids, Ia. The affair is built on the chassis of a one-ton truck, with a body of fender steel approximately 12 feet long, 6 feet wide and a little more than 5 feet high. The arrangements and capacities of the "land yacht" would vie with those in many a "doll" apartment renting for a king's ransom in New York. There are sleeping arrangements—cots, not bunks—for the owner, his wife and two daughters, and a kitchenette boasting electric lights, an icebox and a gasoline cooking range in the compact caravan.

A Vehicle Costing \$239
A homemade "river" costing only \$239, made with two old beds, some sheet iron and a few odd moments, was another source of marvel to the "land of the bean and the cod." It was built by an ingenious carpenter from Rochester, N. Y., and is a whole auto camp in itself. There were six

stowed away in the most unexpected places also have been installed by Bishop Fawcett, who declares that his trip is costing him no more than staying at home.

Among the campers last week-end were Frankie and Jackie Mansfield, aged 5 and 8 years respectively, who have been touring the country, mainly in automobiles, ever since they were born—and like it. Their father, Frank Mansfield, who has been touring in the same way for the last six years, brought them here from Cleveland several days ago in his homemade "trackless Pullman." He and his brother are expert sharpshooters, and when not sightseeing, play in vaudeville houses all across the country and at county fairs in western states. In this way they earn more than enough to support the family; and three-year-old Frankie, by performing several clever acrobatic stunts during the Mansfields' act, has saved up \$400 for himself in a little more than a year. Mr. Mansfield, who has traveled through every state of the Union in Canada and in Mexico, was born in Worcester, Mass. His motor caravan he made at a cost of about \$350.

Many Questions Asked
The inquiring trend of the tourists apparently has no limit, judging by some of the questions asked at the tourist information bureau maintained by the Chamber of Commerce on Commonwealth Avenue. Some of the questions are, to say the least, peculiar, but the more remarkable thing seems to be that the bureau is nearly always able to answer them. For instance, one day an elderly lady came to the office and asked help in finding "a man named Smith who was discharged from the navy

Clearing Up After Breakfast



Two Nebraska Motor Tourists Who Stopped at Boston Camping Grounds

people in the Rochester man's party and all seemed most comfortable.

As a demonstration that all classes are addicted to summer touring, the Rev. Mr. Edward Fawcett, Bishop of an Illinois diocese, has been staying at the camping grounds in his motor "gypsy wagon." With the aid of a few dollars and a little imagination, Bishop Fawcett has metamorphosed a motor truck into a traveling camp similar to the one from Iowa but not so large.

An installation in the Bishop's traveling house is a bathtub let down into the floor and which can be used by merely sliding back the floor boards. A sort of Pullman berth bulges out from each side of the truck at night and folds back again in the morning. A writing table, kitchenette and little cupboards

a couple of years ago." It took the bureau more than five weeks, but it finally located the desired person, after inquiries ranging from Los Angeles, Calif., to Portsmouth, N. H., and Bangor, Me. Samples of other

Automobilists' Camp Near Cottage Farm Bridge, Boston



The Two Boys at the Left Are Frank and Jack Mansfield Who Have Camped From Early Childhood

inquiries daily made to the staff on Commonwealth Avenue are:

Where can I get a hydrographic map of Gloucester, Mass.?
How do you get to the Azores, what is the fare, and how long does it take?

What are the best hotels in Mexico and the parking rules in New York City?
What percentage of Harvard University's endowment fund is invested in real estate?

Where can I buy a special stove for cooking hot dogs and how much will it cost?
Can you give me a list of all the motor car dealers in Massachusetts?

Is Plymouth Rock worth looking at?
One lady from Maine called at the bureau one day last year and before she left had been told of a plan whereby she now nets a profit of \$7000 a year by selling hay that formerly went to waste.

The tourists enjoy themselves immensely but they also learn a good deal in the course of a summer, was the summing up of a worker at the bureau. It would seem as if the former ignorance of the United States as a whole was beginning to disappear through the medium of summer touring by automobile.

ROAD WORK CUTS UNEMPLOYED

LINCOLN, R. I., Aug. 2 (Special).—Unemployment conditions in the mill communities of the Elkhartone Valley, acute at this time, are being met by seasonal work out of doors for many of the operatives. Berry-picking and farm work have been popular diversions, but this town has taken advantage of an abundance of labor to improve its roads. Road building, which could not be pushed for several years because of lack of labor, is being completed now.

CITIZENS ENROLL AT DEVENS

CAMP DEVENS, Aug. 2.—More than 2000 young men from all parts of New England enrolled for a month's duty at the Citizens' Military Training Camp, took the oath of allegiance on the drill ground this morning, drawn up in formation facing 800 "regulars," who formally "adopted" the recruits. Maj.-Gen. Andre W. Brewster, commander of the 1st corps area, addressed them this afternoon.

VERMONT ROADS ASK EXEMPTION

Plead Financial Inability to Abolish Rail Crossings

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 2 (Special).—Pleading lack of funds and a falling off in revenues, representatives of all the railroads operating in Vermont appeared yesterday before the Public Service Commission at a hearing held at the State House on the petition of the railroads for exemption from the requirements of the state law that a certain number of grade crossings shall be abolished each year.

The commissioners have not yet issued an order, having taken the petitions under consideration, but as exemption has been granted in previous years, it is probable that the relief asked for will be granted. Only \$5000 of state funds are available for the purpose of paying the State's minimum share of 25 per cent of the cost of grade crossing elimination.

It was brought out at the hearing that some grade crossings were done away with last year, despite the customary exemption order of the Public Service Commission. It is the policy of the state highway department in the construction of new roads to abolish crossings at grade wherever possible.

This year a project is under way in the town of Cheshire, involving an overpass and a bridge that will span the river and the tracks of the Rutland railroad, for which the Rutland railroad has offered \$20,000 out of the total estimated expense of \$66,000.

The Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railways, which operate a small mileage of leased railroad lines in Vermont, reported that only a few crossings in the State on lines operated by them remain at the grade level and most of those are not particularly dangerous,

because they are not on much-traveled highways.

The Boston & Maine and the Central Vermont, both of which have a long mileage in the State, pointed out that the resources of their maintenance departments are being used for betterments in roadbed and bridges, to make travel safe and convenient for the public. The Maine Central also showed that it did not have the financial capacity to make desirable crossing eliminations at the present time.

Of the smaller roads, operating wholly within Vermont, the Hoosac Tunnel and Wilmington road showed that by reason of the relocation of its tracks made necessary by the building of the giant earth dam at Whitingham, there remained only one grade crossing on its lines, near the station at Readsboro, where the trains run slowly. The other small roads represented were the Woodstock, the Bristol and the White River Valley railroads.

"L" WAGE DECISION PENDING

Hearings by the state Board of Arbitration, which will fix the wages of Boston Elevated Railway Company carmen for the coming year, will be held in Room 166 in the State House on Aug. 13 to 15, and during the week beginning Aug. 25.

In Massachusetts were carried into effect last night at Shrewsbury, where nearly 400 Klansmen assembled, with the result that the meeting ended quietly and dispersed without molestation. Two men were arrested for having weapons in their possession and a number of clubs and firearms were confiscated by a detachment of state police who marched upon the approaching within a mile of the field where the meeting was held, in accordance with the order promulgated by the Department of Public Safety yesterday.

A large number of the state constabulary are being held at the headquarters at Holden ready to cope with future emergencies that may arise. Members of this force yesterday arrested three more men charged with disturbing the peace during the Klan riot at Lancaster, Mass.

FORE RIVER PLANT INCREASES ACTIVITY

More activity at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Quincy will prevail during the next 18 months than has been the case for a long time as a result of the signing of a contract with the Argentine Government. Work will be provided for about 3000 employees as a result of a successful bid of that company to obtain the contract for bringing two Argentine battleships up to date. The Argentine ships are the largest in their navy and were originally built at this same plant. They are the Rivadavia and the Moreno, which are to be thoroughly overhauled and modernized. The Rivadavia is expected to reach Fore River within a short time and the Moreno will follow a few months later. The Rivadavia is a 25,000-ton battleship and a sister ship to the Moreno, and both boats are to be equipped with oil-burning engines and modern fire controlling apparatus.

SOUTHERN PIPE LINE
The Southern Pipe Line Company for the six months ended June 30 reports a net profit of \$775,738, equal to \$1.2 a share on \$100,000,000 stock.

ASSEMBLY OF KLAN HELD AT SHREWSBURY

Regulations framed by state officials to prevent further disturbances in connection with Ku Klux Klan meetings

Before the Rush

We anticipate a busy fall season and advise placing orders for window shades during Month of August.

Superior quality Fadeless Tint Cloth, 3.0x6.0, hemmed on sides, Guaranteed rollers, complete.....\$1.32 ea.
Oil Opaque, Solid and Duplex colors, 3.0x6.0.....\$1 ea.
SPECIAL { 3 Combinations of colors Duplex Oil Opaque. Will not fade, 3.0x6.0.....\$9 ea.
Buff Holland Shades, 3.0x6.0. While they last.....\$5 ea.
Rollers for automobiles, 3.0 long.....1.00 ea.
Parcel Post 15c and 20c extra for above prices.

Screens for Windows—Doors—Piazas
Crown Shade & Screen Co.
44 SUDBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mae B. McMurray, McAlester, Okla.
Mrs. Carrie Herring, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Ellen Warr, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. E. Powers, York, Pa.
Mrs. Augustus B. Hart, Amarillo, Tex.
Ralph W. Rice, El Paso, Tex.
Mrs. Mabel W. Swartzell, Hollywood, Calif.
Mrs. Viola Sims, Keno Hill, Yukon, Canada.
Mrs. Belsora P. Thacker, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Isabel Putnam Chase, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Atulana Truhn, Los Angeles, Calif.
Robert C. Runney, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Urie P. E. Evanson, Ind.
Miss Lora Cook, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Mary L. Ives Dulune, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Margaret W. Kland, Sydney, Aust.
Mrs. Julia M. W. Eustell, Ill.
Mrs. B. Schmidt, Evanston, Ill.
Mrs. Lillian A. French, Camden, N. J.
Mrs. Anne Kaley, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. Margaret Kpenita, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. Edna P. Boone, Tulsa, Okla.
Miss Nina L. Butler, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. Charles Webster, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Ella Richards, Nashua, N. H.
George W. Foster, South Portland, Me.
Mrs. Ida M. W. Deane, Brockton, Mass.
Lewendoye Deane, Brockton, Mass.
Kenneth Deane, Brockton, Mass.
William H. Deane, Brockton, Mass.
Charles J. Gatchell, North Haverhill, Mass.
William H. Straffin, Brockton, Mass.

Registered at The Christian Science Pavilion, Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

The following called at the Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley yesterday:

Mr. and Mrs. Marble, Boston.
Mrs. and Master Goodland, Salem, Mass.
Mr. and Mrs. Jessie Holdom, Chicago, Ill.
T. Macaul, New York.
Mrs. Craft, Jacksonville, N. Y.
Miss Reiner, Vienna.
Dr. Kertesz, Budapest.
Miss E. Coops, The Hague.
Miss M. Coops, The Hague.
M. Smith, Glasgow.
Misses Goodall, Levenshulme.
Miss M. Taylor, Liverpool.
Miss A. Taylor, Liverpool.
G. Harwood, Manchester.
Miss Lambert, Manchester.
Miss Waldeen, Middlesbrough.
Miss Meek, Redcar.
Miss Newman, Parkgate.
Mrs. Dicken, Wallasey.
Miss Ibberson, Stroud.
Mrs. King Rogers, Worthing.
Miss Hutchinson, Faversham.
S. Kellham, Mitcham.
A. Seymour, Newark.
Miss Finch, West Malling.
Miss Edge, Redhill.
Miss L. Finch, Redhill.
Mr. and Mrs. Boy, Breckleton.
Miss Barker, Wilthire.

Gays
Our Standard
Whatever we sell must offer best of quality and fashion besides its price attraction.

We have Dresses, Coats, Blouses, Scarfs, Sweaters, Sports Skirts, Bathing Togs, Skirts.
At Boston
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

Vacation Needs McPHERSON VALUES

Cooper's
Nainsook Union Suits
Size 34 to 50.
\$1.00

Munsingwear-Carter's
Knit Union Suits
White or ecru; sleeveless or short; knee length or ankle.
\$1.65

SPECIAL
\$1.00 Pure Silk Clock Hose
50c Pair
English Broadcloth
Shirts

White Cheviot
Collar Attached Shirts
White, tan, blue, gray.
\$1.95 - \$2.45
Collar attached or neckband.

Bates St. Shirts
\$1.45 3 for \$4.00

Khaki Pants
\$1.35 - \$2.00 - \$2.50

Crash and Khaki
Knickerbockers
\$2.75

Khaki Shirts
\$1.00 - \$1.65

Pajamas
\$1.50 to \$3.00

Golf Hose
\$1.35 Pair

McPherson's
BOSTON
Oldest Hat and Glove Store in Boston. Mail Orders P. P. extra. Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

HENNING FITS THE NARROW HEEL
HENNING
James H. Henning
AN AUGUST SALE of MODELS
with our assurance they will be in vogue in early Fall

REGULAR STOCK	\$11.50	OUR \$16.50 TO \$24.00 MODELS
Afternoon Hand Made Walking Welts 1 Black Suede with Black Russia Trimming. 2 All black patent leather Perforation Trimming. 3 Black Suede Patent Leather Trimming. 4 Fawn Suede with Russia Trimming. 5 Grey Suede with Grey Russia Trimming. 6 All White Suede Perforation Trimming. 7 All White Kid, Perforation Trimming.	Opera Pump French Toe Turn Soles 1 Black Patent Leather. 2 Black Suede. 3 Black Suede. 4 White Suede. 5 White Linen. 6 White Kid. 7 Tan Kid. 8 Brown Suede. 9 Brown Kid. 10 Grey Suede.	Afternoon Dressy Models Turn Soles 1 Black Satin, Black Brocade Saddle. 2 Black Patent, Black Russia Saddle. 3 Black Patent, Tan Russia Saddle. 4 Black Suede, Black Patent Saddle. 5 Tan Russia, Dark Brown Saddle. 6 All White Kid. 7 White Linen, White Kid, Saddle.

EVENING SLIPPERS
500 Pairs of Odds and Ends
Including Special Brocades, Satins, etc.

FINE ALL SILK SHEER HOSE
Regular prices \$5.50 and \$5.95
Special (3 prs. \$11.00) pair 3.95
SHEER ALL SILK HOSE
Regular \$3.50. Special 2.25

CUSTOM MADE
Boot Shop
575-577 MADISON AVE. AT 57th ST.
NEW YORK
NO CHARGES—NO REFUNDS—NO EXCHANGES—SALES ARE FINAL

Established Over a Century Dependable Furs **Chandler & Co.** Established Over a Century Dependable Furs
TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON

August Opening Beautiful Fur Coats

HANDLER & CO. have been famous for years for fine quality furs, dependable furs and the very latest styles in furs. We are showing the choicest collection of fine furs we have ever displayed. Predominating is the rich beauty of the Seal-Dyed Muskrat, embracing every authentic Fashion note favored by Paris for 1924-1925 season, revealing in every detail the artistry of skilled furriers.

Dependability
Chandler & Co.'s label in a fur coat is your guarantee of fine quality and the utmost in style.

Price
The price of a fur coat is low enough this year to bring within the reach of every woman a really fine fur coat.

Quality
This year, since furs are lower in price than they have been for many years, our demand was first—fine quality. We had in each case the first selection of prime, full-furred skins, and as there was no great scarcity of any kind of fur this season, we insisted upon the best.

Of Interest in the Fur Opening
1—Purchases made during August will not appear on your statements until November First.
2—Furs purchased during August will be stored for you—free of charge—until November First.
3—The August opening presents the first and therefore best choice of skins. Later in the season it is more difficult to secure perfectly matched pelts, and it is doubtful if the present collection could be duplicated.

Style
Each year it seems as if style in fur coats were a more important factor than ever. This year, above all other years, fur coats are certainly stunning as well as becoming. The long, slender lines are graceful, close to the figure, yet give the fullness that a fur coat must have for comfort. The sleeves may be puffed at the elbow or wrist. The collars shirred—high about the chin—in the long, graceful shawl—are both extremely becoming and smart.

Opening Beginning Monday, Aug. 4
Everyone is invited to visit the Fur Department on the Second Floor to see the exceptional collection of Fur Garments.

Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coat showing the ultra smart collar and cuffs of Ermine and featuring the new side draped effect. Price \$650.

ITALIAN GUARD NOW A PART OF REGULAR ARMY

Cabinet Approves Decree
Giving National Militia
New Status

By Special Cable
ROME, Aug. 2.—Benito Mussolini, Prime Minister, presided at this morning's Cabinet Council wherein the decree giving a new status to the national militia, having been examined in detail, was finally approved. The decree brings the militia under constitutional control and its first clause says that the "national militia forms a part of the armed forces of the state." The militia will accordingly swear its allegiance to the sovereign and will be made subject to the same disciplinary penal regulations that apply to the regular army.

While the commanding officers of the militia will be drawn from the reserve and other regular forces of the state, all citizens who respond to "special physical, moral and political conditions" can join.

The chief duty of the militia, which remains under the direct orders of the Prime Minister, is instruction for army service, but the Premier may entrust it to carry out any other duties he may deem necessary.

Important changes have been made in the ranks of the militia. The rank of lieutenant-general has been abolished, and the new organization is made up as follows: One commandant-general, 12 sons commanders, three commanders of autonomous legions, and 95 commanders of legions. The number of legions may vary, and will be fixed at the beginning of each year.

The Cabinet further examined the draft law for ratification, the Italo-British agreement in regard to the session of Jubal and decided that new colonies which is also called "Oltre Disub," shall be administered by a high commissioner.

The first impression caused by the publication of the decree is recognized as a step toward normal conditions. Since its unification this is the second time that Italy has faced the difficult task of transforming the militia into regular troops. Sixty-four years ago Garibaldi's volunteers were incorporated in the army of King Victor Emmanuel II, grandfather of the present sovereign, at which time the same difficulties were experienced.

REPUBLICANS SEEK COOLIDGE CONGRESS

John Q. Tilson of Speakers' Bureau Outlines Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The efforts of the Republican congressional campaign committees will be directed not only to electing a Republican congress, but a Coolidge Congress, John Quillin Tilson, Representative from Connecticut and chairman of the eastern speakers' bureau and the congressional campaign committee, indicated in a statement issued here.

Mr. Tilson began today the assembling of his assistants in the speakers' bureau, though they will restrict their efforts until after the formal notification ceremonies for the two candidates. He promised a vigorous campaign, both for President Coolidge and for senators and representatives. He said:

The one Democratic seat in Connecticut and the six in Pennsylvania are among those we will try hard to redeem. We are certain to gain in Pennsylvania, and it would not be surprising were we to send a solid Republican delegation to the House. An intensive drive will also be made to increase the number of Republican representatives from New York state.

We are not satisfied with the congressional elections here in 1922 and we feel that we can redeem many of the seats lost then. We are determined that the new Congress shall be in sympathy with President Coolidge.

LISBON FOLK REBEL AT SUMMER PRICES AND REMAIN IN CITY

By Special Cable
LISBON, Aug. 2.—Citizens of Lisbon are facing the problem of getting away from the city during the summer but no means of doing so is apparent as only the "new rich" can afford to pay the prices asked for hotel rooms or houses at the resorts. Prices have been rising for the last three years but now they are advancing by leaps and bounds. Conditions have reached a point where, despite the rate of exchange and high railway fares, it is less expensive to go to Vichy or Caudeire than to Portugal's watering places.

A reaction, however, is expected. This year an attitude of revolt has developed. Thousands of the middle classes who have never before spent the summer in Lisbon are doing so now. In consequence numerous beautiful resorts where usually no rooms are to be had at any price have kept the hotels almost empty while Cintra, Cascaes and Estoril, the Riviera of Portugal—are full of unoccupied chalets and villas. Newspapers are conducting a campaign of protest against hotel keepers by publishing their prices and warning the people to keep away from them.

PALESTINE JEWS PLAN GARDEN CITY

JERUSALEM, July 9 (Jewish Telegraph Agency).—K. N. Kadoorie, president of the Zionist Organization in China, and several members of the Haysend Committee, are considering a proposal to establish a garden city in Palestine with the help of the Jews of the Far East. The proposed garden city would be of considerable size and would contain a belt for industrial buildings, a hotel for immigrants from the East, a residential quarter, a bank, a theater, a synagogue, a college for rabbis from the East, parks, squares, fountains, etc. The rents and taxes of the garden city are to be used to build and maintain various institutions, including the immigrants' home.

President Coolidge Completes First Year

By The Associated Press
Washington, Aug. 2

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE today completed his first year in office, at his desk through most of the day as he has been throughout the entire period. When asked recently what he considered the outstanding points of his first year in office, the President replied that the general public, perhaps, was a better judge of that than himself.

Hopeful of getting in some additional work on his speech of acceptance of the formal notification of his nomination, Mr. Coolidge today, for the second consecutive week-end, gave up his usual trip aboard the presidential yacht Mayflower, hoping, however, to go aboard for awhile tomorrow.

Mr. Coolidge said yesterday he expected to conclude work on his speech soon, but he reminded a group of newspapermen that pushing to an early conclusion a speech which was not to be delivered for some time probably might be compared with rushing a story which did not have to make an edition.

LA FOLLETTE MAY RECEIVE LABOR'S SEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

record bears heavily in favor of the La Follette ticket both in his personal record—and it is upon personal records that candidates are inclined to rest—and with reference to platform pledges. The Republican platform fails to satisfy Labor with respect to taxation, whereas both the Democratic and La Follette platforms do coincide generally with its demands.

The Democratic platform comes nearer to stating categorically Labor's position on international relations than either of the other two, although even that does not promise membership in the League of Nations which the American Federation of Labor urges. The La Follette platform alone coincides with Labor's ideas regarding military and other forms of mobilization, and likewise that platform states more clearly the position of the American Federation of Labor on freedom of speech, assembly, and press and its opposition to anti-syndicalist laws.

The La Follette platform is the only one of the three which attempts to specify some sort of limitation upon the power of the United States Supreme Court to veto legislation or to curtail the use of the injunctive power of the courts in Labor disputes, both of which are among the more urgent demands of the Labor leaders.

An indication of the way Mr. Gompers and other members of the executive council feel toward the La Follette candidacy is found in a statement relating to a telegram received from Joseph Manley, campaign manager of the Workers' Party for whom William Z. Foster is now the Presidential candidate. Mr. Manley's telegram took exception to the statement issued by Mr. Gompers on Thursday and called him "the arch enemy of the working classes." To that statement Mr. Gompers replied:

I do not propose to engage in any controversy, political or otherwise with the American representatives of the Moscow hierarchy. Foster and Ruthenberg tried to induce Senator La Follette in their St. Paul convention but the Senator forestalled that calamity by denouncing the whole Communist outfit. Thus chagrined, Foster and Ruthenberg, in control of the machinery set up in the St. Paul convention betrayed the men and women who went there with honest purposes and convictions, set up dummy candidates who were almost immediately discarded without ceremony, and then proceeded to attack Senator La Follette.

Without expressing any further opinion, I am sure the Senator will be pleased to know that international revolutionary communism opposes him. For my part, I should consider it extremely unfortunate for any political leader, or for any bona fide trade union leader or official to have the friendship of those whose first object is the destruction of all of our democratic institutions and finally of the Republic itself.

The whole movement headed by Foster and Ruthenberg has been crushed in the United States by the fight led by the American Federation of Labor. It is natural that these agents of Moscow leading a forlorn straggling of revolutionists beaten at every turn, should seek to arouse interest by the use of vituperative language. They are disappointed men who know that they cannot carry out the orders of their masters in Moscow, and who know that the reason for this is the unyielding defense of Democracy and American institutions by the American Federation of Labor.

EVEN LEMONS GROW IN MANITOBA SOIL

WINNIPEG, Man., July 29 (Special Correspondence).—Manitoba's fertile soil, which has established the Province's reputation by producing the famous No. 1 hard wheat, is being gradually induced to yield a variety of other products, some of which, horticulturally speaking, do not "belong" to this part of North America.

Manitoba recently entered the "lemon belt" by producing a sample of this fruit even larger than the California grown variety. The fruit was grown by H. P. Fenwick, a citizen of Winnipeg, on a tree which he imported as a tiny shrub seven years ago from California.

Three years ago a gardener of St. James, a suburb of Winnipeg, imported a small "shoot" of the English hot-house grapevine, and this year it bore fruit, producing a handsome specimen of grape of an excellent quality.

DATIA TO HAVE AN ASSEMBLY.
BOMBAY, July 1 (Special Correspondence).—At a recent durbar held by the Maharaja of Datia, the Chief Minister made an important announcement to the effect that the Maharaja was pleased to grant constitutional concessions to his subjects by erecting a Legislative Assembly, with a majority of elected members, to help in the administration of the State. There will be 35 members in all, of which 20 will be elected.

B. Altman & Co.

Fifth Avenue
Thirty-fourth Street
New York

The Central Shopping Location
Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Madison Avenue
Thirty-fifth Street
New York

Announcing the Opening of the August Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

Thousands of the higher-type Oriental Rugs have been assembled for this important yearly event, always eagerly awaited by lovers of fine rugs in New York and elsewhere. Practically every size and color to meet any scheme of decoration can be supplied from the vast assortments to be offered

at prices, that for qualities, have not heretofore been surpassed

Commencing on Monday

1,200 Persian and Caucasian Rugs and Hall Runners

from 3½x6 feet to 3½x11 feet

\$39.00

There are over twenty different varieties in this group, all exceptional values; the Hall Runners are particularly noteworthy, rarely obtainable at such a low figure

100 Small Room Rugs from Central Asia

Size 6 x 9 to 7 x 10 feet

\$155.00

Hundreds of

Persian & Chinese Rugs

9 x 12 feet

\$195.00

In colorings that are sure to make an instant appeal. Splendidly made Rugs in a size much in demand, presenting not only charming color-tones but impressive value.

600

Lustrous Persian Rugs

from the Karadagh (black mountains)

About 3½ x 5 feet

\$34.00

Bold designs that typically represent the handicraft designs of this district

500 Rugs, principally semi-antiques

from 4 x 7 to 4½ x 8½ feet

\$68.00

There are many excellent pieces suitable for living rooms and foyer halls. Those who have made a study of Oriental Rugs will find some exceedingly interesting types in the assortment.

A Number of Very Choice Oriental Rugs

measuring 9x12 feet to 10x14 feet

\$290.00

These Rugs are exceptional pieces; every one is a distinctive example of Mohammedan art, reflecting in the fullest sense the spirit of the East

(Department on Fifth Floor)



Rupert and Robert Go to the Beach

IT WAS a bright summer day, and Rupert and Robert, the two little boys, stood on a shelf in the playroom and looked out at the ocean. They could see out of the window, where there was a tree growing, and birds flying, and quite a long way off a bit of the ocean with a ship sailing on it. And Rupert and Robert knew because they had heard it talked about that near the ocean was a place called "beach" where a great many interesting things happened.

"Rupert," said Robert, "sometimes I wish that we were just ordinary clothespins."

"So do I, Robert," said Rupert. "Ordinary clothespins get taken out of doors every week, and have a fine time riding on the clothes-line, and see what is going on in the world."

"Of course, Rupert," said Robert, "I admit that there is a certain distinction in being different from other clothespins."

"But just the same, Robert," said Rupert, "I do get tired of standing all day in this playroom."

Rupert and Robert, as you may have heard, were unusual clothespins. They had been like any other clothespins till the day when a lady who was visiting Jane's and Henry's mother had taken them and painted them and named them Rupert and Robert. After that they were very intelligent looking pair of clothespins. Rupert had black hair neatly parted in the middle, and a black mustache turned up at the ends, and blue eyes and pink cheeks and a red nose. Robert had black hair neatly parted in the middle, and a black mustache turned up at the ends, and blue eyes and pink cheeks and a red nose. They looked quite alike, but the way you told Rupert from Robert was that Rupert wore a green jacket and yellow pants, and Robert wore a yellow jacket and green pants. But sometimes, as you see, they got tired of being toys and living in the playroom, and wanted to get out doors like ordinary clothespins and see the world.

"What I should like to see, Rupert," said Robert, "is that place they call 'beach.' From what I hear, it is a place where men and women and children wear clothes all very much alike, and instead of staying on the dry land in these clothes the men, women, and children go right into the ocean and get themselves all wet."

"It must be an odd sight to see, Robert," said Rupert. "O, I do wish we could see it!"

And just then Jane and Henry came into the playroom before they went to the beach.

The Ruralist and His Problems

KENTON L. BUTTERFIELD must have been much encouraged at the feeling which very apparently moved the 500 farm people who stood and applauded him for many long moments at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Agricultural College as head of the agricultural college that under his leadership has so greatly influenced the cultural movements in New England.

"It is with genuine regret that we present him for the last time as president," Director John D. Willard of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Extension Service told the Farm and Home Week audience. "For 18 years, Massachusetts farmers have had the leadership of the foremost agricultural thinker in the United States."

Into his valedictory Dr. Butterfield packed his whole philosophy of country life. He spoke of "the permanent abiding problems farmers must always face." Of all these problems, the one he most emphasized was the lack of study and discussion among rural groups. He deplored the decay of the lyceum and the old-fashioned village store which were the only places where farmers could get together in a political party; farm people in different sections have interests as diverse as industrial and mercantile groups. But he believed the farm group could and ought to unite on certain political fundamentals. The chief of these was their attitude toward the peace of the world. "I do not see any group of people in the world as set in the interests of world peace as the farmers. Yet I doubt if in any other group peace problems are as little discussed."

"If the farmers and the college people do not look out," he concluded, "it will not be long before the Labor group in this country will be the best educated group in America; because the forum idea for study and debate is taking hold in this group as in no other. It is a development that ought to be at the root of interest in a democracy."

It is amazingly interesting to an outsider to get inside the faculty of an agricultural college and among a group of county agents, the men who advise farm groups on their farming and business problems. These are the leaders whose influence is almost the determining factor in farm movements. They are the men who have

interesting price reductions in the "woman's shop"

The Luke Horsfall Company
93 Aylmer Street HARTFORD
"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

G. Fox & Co., Inc.
Established 1847
HARTFORD, CONN.

"Connecticut's Most Modern Department Store"

Mail Orders Carefully Filled.

Rent a Ford and Drive it Yourself
All types of Ford cars to rent, without drivers, by hour, day, week, month, at very moderate rates.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL RATES
Auto Renting Co., Inc.
972 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE
Telephone: Univ. 5100 and 5750-W.
Lowest Rate Full Protection

Warren Institution for Savings
Established 1820
3 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON
Take the first step on the Thrift road to financial success.
Start a Savings Account Now
Next Interest Day August 19
Deposits\$19,314,233
Surplus 906,267
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/4%

MICROPHONE IS MOST DELICATE PART OF RADIO

Standard Design in Use Generally by American Radiocasters

The microphone is one of the most important instruments in radio today. Without it you would never hear a "peep" out of your radio set. It is the great "go-between" in radio. The voice, music and other sound waves produced in the studio strike against the diaphragm of this instrument.

"The microphone, or 'mike' as it is called, translates these sounds into electrical currents and they are of on their merry chase through amplifying apparatus, on to the antenna across hill and dale finally impinging against your antenna where they are

brought into the set and quickly reduced to intelligible sound, that is, when the announcer is speaking clearly and no regenerative sets are heterodyning you.

The "mike" used in this country are all more or less of a standard design of the type shown in the accompanying photograph. These instruments are most delicate and highly sensitive and are demanded in their production. They are quite expensive and since every studio generally has a number on hand for regular use, remote control work and emergencies, they represent a lot of radio money.

Microphones, or, as They Are Familiarly Called in the Studios, "Mikes," Being Assembled by Experts in the Philadelphia Instrument Shop of the Western Electric Company

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Radio Programs

FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 2 AND SUNDAY, AUG. 3

WOB, Haverhill, Mass. (440 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert by the Park City Chorus.

WMA, Worcester, Mass. (440 Meters)
8 p. m.—Concert by the Park City Chorus.

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RADIO SENDING POSSIBLE FROM MOVING TRAIN

Successful Experiments Conducted by Amateurs in London

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Experiments having to do with the reception of radio signals from a moving train have been carried out successfully by a number of radio amateurs connected with the Radio Society of Great Britain. On the train from this city to Newcastle, a distance of 275 miles, messages were exchanged with station GXX by means of amateur stations along the route.

GXX is the official station of the Radio Society of Great Britain and is located at the Radio Society's headquarters in London. A special car was attached to the train, and the messages were sent and received by means of a special apparatus.

The experiment was conducted by a number of radio amateurs, and the results were most satisfactory. The messages were sent and received without any interruption, and the train was able to maintain contact with the station throughout the journey.

The experiment was a successful one, and it shows that it is possible to send and receive radio signals from a moving train. This is a very important discovery, and it may have many practical applications in the future.

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Music of the World—A New Review—Art, Theaters, Poetry

"Midsummer Madness," or, Two and Two Make Four

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

MUSIC, compared with her sister, the drama, is still, it might be said, a flapper. And although it is easy to think of exceptions, perhaps composers have scarcely had time enough yet to lapse into that insignificant which now seems the lot assigned to dramatists—notwithstanding Shaw, who breaks this and every other rule of the theater. One has only to glance at the average play-bill to see that printers, unmindful of the quid pro quo, seldom waste much of their ink on the names of authors. And players with their patient attention, lose all personal interest in dramatists after they have made complimentary or other noises at them on the first night. Court audiences, however, still include a fairly large number of those who feel that a work and its composer are fundamentally more interesting than the art of the subject matter. Strong, silent men who conduct it, however talented he may be. They still believe, in a word, that the originator is of more importance than his interpreter.

This is true, of course; but as Arthur Symonds long ago pointed out to us: "Art is the creation of beauty in form, visible or audible, and the artist is the creator of beauty in form, visible or audible. But beauty is infinitely various, and as truly beauty in the voice of Sarah Bernhardt or the silence of Duse as in a painting by Leonardo or a poem written by Blake." And this critic is sometimes faced with the paradox that an interpreter can possess a more individual and truly creative gift than the one whose work he is interpreting, or, rather, re-creating.

Marie Tempest. In "Midsummer Madness," a comedy with music in three acts, written by Clifford Gibbs and composed by Armstrong Gibbs, which Nigel Playfair has just produced at the Lyric Theatre, Hammenheim, there is more than one moment when it seemed that the exquisite art of Marie Tempest had behind it a creative impulse more genuine than that exhibited by either of her colleagues, the author and composer. But how many authors and composers can discipline their words and notes to the light and airy grace, the perfect and seemingly spontaneous spontaneity with which Marie Tempest delights our ears and eyes? A little movement of the hands, a glance, the ghost of a shrug of the shoulders, and even the dull line comes, with a meaning beyond the reach of words, a meaning that bridges, as it were, the gap between speech and gesture. And if authors were only as dexterous with their dialogue as Marie Tempest is with a handkerchief or a parasol! Certainly Mr. Bax is not; but here the easy and odorless comparison offers criticism an unfair advantage.

"Midsummer Madness" has a small cast of four persons and a plot that is scarcely visible. The scene is a garden in Somerset—one of those sophisticated stagy gardens which, perhaps, only a writer with the imagination of a house agent could describe adequately. One will simply say that one liked George Sheringham's design and color very much indeed. The characters, who have evidently come all the way from Hammenheim, arrive at act "The Mollusc," but finding no audience decide, for some mysterious reason or other, to substitute "Midsummer Madness," which has been rejected by every manager in London.

Pantalone is a middle-aged stockbroker, Columbine, a pretty maid-servant. Hansel, though "always in love," is a rather dull descendant of his famous ancestor who, when seeking service, could say: "Sir Florindo, I know that you are in want of a servant, after having made 222 changes of dress in the year. I am a man who knows how to do everything—eating, drinking, sleeping... the only fault I have is that I don't like work"; Mrs. Pascal is a charming widow who reaches one constantly of Miss Marie Tempest.

Many Bright Moments. The mere mention of these characters shows at once that the author's task is to divide four into two, and even if it is admitted that the subject matter of art is less important than its treatment, three acts seem a long time for working out this simple sum. With such flimsy affections it really did not matter how the couples were paired when the curtain fell, but charming Mrs. Pascal seemed thrown away on a stock broker who was capable of reading aloud from his financial papers jokes about Pantalone's rising and falling. "Midsummer Madness," however, has many bright moments and probably reads very much better than it plays.

The music of Armstrong Gibbs deserved a bigger orchestra. A string quartet with double bass, flute, two clarinets, bassoon and piano, give a composer small chances of "getting over" in a theater. From where the writer sat on the first night was often difficult to hear even what the players were doing. Mr. Gibbs has a light touch and, unlike some of his colleagues, does not exaggerate the musical importance of being earnest by writing words that are seriously dull. England, after all, produced "The Beggar's Opera" and Gilbert and Sullivan, and one often feels that our younger composers should be solemnly admonished to become more frivolous.

Shaw once said that an English-

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VLADIMIR SHAVITCH

On Improvisation

By FULLERTON WALDO

IT was on a little steamer traversing the Mediterranean blue from Valetta, Malta, to the Piræus in Greece, the upright piano in the saloon most of the day sat Doctor Mizz, who is described in Sir Edwin Pears' book on Constantinople as the doyen of the bar of the Turkish capital. He was going to Athens to get letters from his wife, who had been unable to come from Turkey to their new island home. Meanwhile, he missed her greatly, and was making the piano under his nimble fingers sing of his affection and his longing. I never saw a printed note on the rack before him.

In one of Emily Dickinson's poems occurs the phrase "Mediterranean intonation"—the sort of felicitous linking of two words in which she was so marvelous. Doctor Mizz's music was like a voice out of the "salt, unslung, estranging sea." He floated on wings of song to a casement of the crowded hill of Pera where her lamp was burning for him. When Clara Schumann played, or Robert Schumann wrote, either was thinking of the other. The most moving improvisation always has this personal incentive, as when a mother sings to her child. It would have been quite impossible for the rhapsodist to recapture his inspiration in cold blood, with a pen that rounded black dots on the ledger lines of music paper. That was the despair of Schubert or of Beethoven—not to feel the music, but to write it down, legibly, ere the inspirational visitation was over and the melody was one with the silences again.

The scene changes to the cobbled courtyard of the Hotel Europa at Nish in Serbia, in August of 1915. There were gathered the flowers of the aristocracy on perfectly equal terms with the democracy, to witness a rude bucolic comedy—rude merely in the sense of homeliness, for it held no taint of double meaning or moral obliquity. The stranger's attention was at once arrested by the musical interpolations. There sat five gipsies in a row, without a shred of music before them. As the poor ironworker made love to the merchant's daughter, they made love too. As her relatives voiced their wrath at his presumption, the harsh scream of the instruments reflected their indignant convulsion. Whatever wilds and tenses the dramatic story took, the music sensitively and immediately followed.

There were five players—three violins, a cello, a double-bass. In his anxiety to miss nothing, the leading violinist craned over the footlights. His weaving wrist, his undulating elbow gave the signal to his fellows. One folk-song flowed into another, the leader rounding the turn with a thin thread of solo instrumentation when it was necessary to modulate. But the satisfaction to the hearer was to realize the untutored, impetuous way the players, uttering their "profuse strains of unpremeditated art," crashed into the ensembles with cadences unfamiliar

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Vladimir Shavitch as a Conductor

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE conductor of the Syracuse Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Shavitch, must be counted in, too. Not that I speak from direct knowledge of his concerts. But here he is, or was the other day, back in New York, after directing the London Symphony Orchestra in a program in London, and the Lamoureux Orchestra in one in Paris. It strikes me that I should feel entitled to a place on the roll of first-class musicians, if I had done that. So, whatever the orchestral institution in Syracuse, soon to begin its fourth season, may amount to, it has, I am convinced, a man at its head who knows the job.

Next, I should like to learn something about audiences in Syracuse. Are they reputed to be exacting? Answer that question I could get by talking with performers who have appeared before them, and with New York managers who from time to time have arranged with Syracuse managers as to the kind of concert to be presented. For my part, I find degrees of musical appreciation as I go about; and I note, also, differences of artistic interest. An orchestra, according to my observation, is an admirable mechanism for public expression, though by no means the best one in all places. Sometimes a chorus is far better. Again, a chorus is not the thing at all.

To take the matter of variations in temperament, Mr. Shavitch reaffirmed the remark that conductors for a good while have been making about the Parisians. No orchestral program got up for their entertainment can include works by Tchaikovsky. To give my own view for what it is worth, I believe that some day a conductor will go before them with music of Tchaikovsky's and that, for two hours, will all persuade them to approve it. But suppose that should happen, the audience of the Salle Gaveau nevertheless have peculiarities of mood which have to be reckoned with. Mr. Shavitch named another composer as more or less an orchestral impossibility in Paris, and that was Brahms. One whom he mentioned as a certainty there and as a great uncertainty in London, was Liszt. At his own concert in Paris, he presented the "Faust" symphony of Liszt, and at his London concert, the fourth symphony of Tchaikovsky.

Shavitch a conductor? No, someone will say. He was trained as a pianist, and the pianist's approach to orchestral interpretation is faulty. To take the matter of variations in temperament, Mr. Shavitch reaffirmed the remark that conductors for a good while have been making about the Parisians. No orchestral program got up for their entertainment can include works by Tchaikovsky. To give my own view for what it is worth, I believe that some day a conductor will go before them with music of Tchaikovsky's and that, for two hours, will all persuade them to approve it. But suppose that should happen, the audience of the Salle Gaveau nevertheless have peculiarities of mood which have to be reckoned with. Mr. Shavitch named another composer as more or less an orchestral impossibility in Paris, and that was Brahms. One whom he mentioned as a certainty there and as a great uncertainty in London, was Liszt. At his own concert in Paris, he presented the "Faust" symphony of Liszt, and at his London concert, the fourth symphony of Tchaikovsky.

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Edith Sitwell's Verse

The Sleeping Beauty, by Edith Sitwell; Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

"The Sleeping Beauty" is the old story told in the New Poetry. It makes a gorgeous tale decorative as a figure in a brocade, rich as an embroidery showing gardens of apricots and strawberries where apes play and satyrs hide. It is not easy to read, although it is written for the most part in simple couplets, because it is loaded with literary reference and so completely covered with metaphor of sense and fancy the cloth of narrative and thought is almost entirely hidden. One is a little bewildered by the embellishments, and yet when one has relinquished hope or desire for story, character or emotion, one is also charmed. The most interesting part is the last, where the queen, in "under saint-blue skies," often grotesquely humorous as And underneath the cotton-needle trees

Beauty sleeps in a castle in Troy To bed the red-roofed house is a chronology where presumably over the plains of Ilum wind roads whose dust seems gilded binding Made for "Paul et Virginie" (Glauber-Lough there is a note).

No lovely or poignant thing from the folk tales of Old England to the laquered art of China is neglected. Miss Sitwell has learning. In this she is like T. S. Eliot but what he seeks through realism she seeks through romanticism. Baroque, that is what Richard Aldington, the English Imagist, called the work of the three Sitwells in his review of two recent books by Miss Sitwell's brothers, Sacheverell

Enough; the dispute is a mere game, and not worth the candle, either. Let us acknowledge that putting together the entire material she has given by men who worked up of tone and proportions of design are the main things, and who will deny that the pianist-conductor should come out as well in regard to them as anybody else? A line of discussion of Mr. Shavitch's which deeply interested me had to do with directing a concerto for orchestra and violin or piano. He maintained the presentation of a work is an accompanist, his problem being to make the principal artist's

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Saturday Review of Literature

TODAY Volume 1, Number 1, of the Saturday Review of Literature is at hand, and one busy editor hereby enters a protest. Even in summer it is something of a task to winnow the stream of new books without having also to consider a review so interesting that it also deserves a review. However, if Henry Seidel Canby and his associates in the new venture will undertake to provide us a weekly outline of the "Outlines" on every imaginable subject that are daily pouring from the presses, and a monthly digest of new biographies of Calvin Coolidge, we might take on the new burden.

The new publication is handsomely made, with typography chosen by persons of taste, printed on 24 pages of good quality paper. In general aspect it resembles the weekly book section that this same editorial board provided for the Evening Post of New York before the recent change in ownership. The first page carries a poem by Edwin Arlington Robinson called "After the War," a table of contents, a column editorial on "Good and Bad Reviewing" and the first column of a three-column article by Mr. Canby entitled "Timely and Timeless." Following are a few of the statements of program contained in these leaders:

Book Reviews and Literary News

Brazilian Forest Trails

Palm Groves and Humming Birds. By Keith Henderson. An artist's fortnight in Brazil. London: Ernest Benn, 21s.

The black-and-white work of Keith Henderson, exhibiting extraordinary qualities of technique, having been known last year, with the publication of a new edition of Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico." Not only did the array of drawings that illuminated the old text show this artist's command of line, but also exemplified the sincerity and depth of his archaeological research. Nor was Keith Henderson unknown as a writer, for the "Letters to Helen" published four or five years ago were written with ease and engaging frankness.

We know, thus, something of what may be expected when the present volume offers a kind of running diary of a Brazilian journey, profusely illustrated with all the sights from Oporto to Rio de Janeiro, including birds and beasts and flowers, tropic scenery, and a number of delicate and vivacious portraits. "Palm Groves and Humming Birds" is a delightful book.

The artist attended, officially, the congress of Americanists held in Rio in the summer of 1922, and leaving the work of reports and comments upon the conference to other hands, he is concerned in these pages with giving a day-to-day impression of the experiences of the trip, from the moment of starting out in an ordinary dull train to the glorious hours when, sitting in a tropic swamp, he began to evolve a technique for expressing the tumultuous vegetation of Brazilian forest. In this he has been brilliantly successful. The drawings covering pages 116 and 117, and showing "A Gorge in the Forest," does actually convey, without the aid of color, the splendor and seeming exuberance of plant life upon the slopes of the granite mountains above Rio Bay.

Here are old friends of this part of the South American tropics—tillandsias hanging in tangles from boughs of the jacca tree with its surprising fruit, the odd geometrical heads of Araucaria pines, the pale spiral ribs of banana leaves. Equally vivid is a later drawing showing tall cactus in the foreground, saw palms, and in the distance the strange cone of the Pão d'Assucar. "Some lesser mountain of the moon might look normal beside it. Nothing earthly would," remarks the artist, and with this I think everyone who knows the breath-taking beauty of this scene at dawn will agree.

A vein of almost Puck-like humor runs through the diary, a sort of boyish zest in life. The eye of the artist takes in the bullock carts of Portugal, that appear "as if they had been hacked out of whole trees by neolithic man"; the waters and bedmakers on board the Brazilian vessel, with much Negro and South American Indian blood in them; "move about in their cool clothes with the upright supple bearing of men whose forebears were but lately nude." No bird could appear in the sky but this true nature-lover saw it. I think that the only thing that really makes Keith Henderson angry is the sight of birds in cages, crowded and forlorn.

The portraits of Brazilians are extremely alive. The racial qualities, the beauty of the South American appeals to this artist's pencil; he has, in many of these fine heads, conveyed race with great subtlety. No less happy are his strong outline drawings of dark-skinned folk; his Negro deck-swabbers, and a sketch of a Bahia couple carrying piles of baskets upon their heads are excellent glimpses of certain definite cost types.

But it was the wonderful scenery

of Rio that engaged this artist's absorbed attention; describing an ascent of Corcovado, he says: "From the summit there's such a view as makes one laugh for joy. The peerless bay of Guanabara lies mapped out down to the east, its narrow entrance giving it the look of a lake. Beyond are countless ranges of amethyst hills into an uncertain horizon."



Negroes, Mulatto and Spider Monkey. Illustration from "Palm Groves and Humming Birds" (Ernest Benn, London, Publishers)

To the south the sea is full of islands. To the north the Serra dos Orgaos, fantastic in outline. The Dedo de Deus, singularly like a hand pointing with the first fingers upwards from the wild Tijuca mountains, shows up its pinnacle this evening against a lilac atmosphere—Corcovado is transfigured like some superb butterfly, emerging from its chrysalis. Every tiny lichen on the rock is a jeweled humming bird. The very vultures are golden now. The peaks are changing from a golden dreamy tranquility to rose and then at last to a poignant red." L. E. E.

Abraham Lincoln's Mastery of Words

Abraham Lincoln, Master of Words. by Daniel Kilham Dodge. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This professor of English in the University of Illinois has been studying Lincoln for the past 20 years and declares that despite the vast "output of Lincoln literature during the past quarter of a century, the subject is far from being exhausted"; there are, for example, Lincoln papers which have not yet been released, as well as the Hay Diary, which is still in manuscript form, to be consulted only by special permission of the Harvard Library authorities.

Another source, thus far insufficiently probed, is formed by the newspapers; Professor Dodge makes a beginning in this direction with quotations from local periodicals of Lincoln's day. He corrects the Lincoln legend which represents the martyred President as hastily writing the Gettysburg address on the train or after reaching Gettysburg; the degrees of industry with which he has tackled his self-imposed problems may be gauged from his words that "No statement, however apparently authoritative, has been accepted without verification, and in some cases the treatment of the Lincoln Speech, I have not hesitated to form a respectable minority of one."

From these pages one gathers the image of a young Lincoln often prone to rhetorical inflation; of a speaker in the art of speech-making, filled with an inner uneasiness that was readily conquered once the speech was on his way; of a serious thinker upon state and national problems; not too often employing the levity of that humor which he so appreciated in his private life. One of his sentences, spoken during his presidential period, deserves to become a by-word among all students of the history of our language in public: "I believe I shall never be old enough to speak without embarrassment when I have nothing to talk about."

An admirable sentiment, read twice, and the treatment of the Lincoln Speech, I have not hesitated to form a respectable minority of one."

A special feature of the book is Professor Dodge's study of the contemporary reception, by the newspapers, magazines and public men of Lincoln's Gettysburg address. "As a result of this examination the fact seems to be clearly established that while the majority of persons failed to recognize the supreme merits of the address, there were a few discriminating critics, like George William Curtis and J. G. Holland, who realized that Lincoln had sounded the keynote of the occasion more effectively than the orator of the day." Among the few discerning appreciations was that of the joint special committee of the city of Boston in their report.

An interesting little book, this, upon a character of perennial interest, original in treatment and in not a little of the subject-matter. I. G.

Church Pageantry

Church Pageantry. by Madeleine Swann Miller. New York: The Methodist Book Concern, \$1.

Miss Miller's book has been written around two central convictions; first, that it is possible to produce pageants in all churches and second, that the pageants are worth producing, "regardless of the expenditure of human energy and effort." Her analysis is based "not so much upon the significance of the dramatic impulse as manifested in the various periods of life's development, but, rather, upon the historical growth of man's tendency to express vividly his deepest religious beliefs; and upon methods of presenting these beliefs in an artistic form which will possess power of aspiration. For only when they have power to this end are pageants profitable at all. The total expense may amount to only a few dollars and the net proceeds be nothing, or they may be a substantial sum, leaving a generous residue for benevolent purposes. The profit which will concern us is not that of money but of character-development."

Accordingly, though the book is filled with practical advice based upon actual stage experience, the underlying emphasis is upon just such development of character; not alone, it will be noted, the effect upon the audience, but, perhaps more important still, the influence upon the actual participants. They thus become participants, sharers, in a

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double and a vital sense; embodying the action, at the same time they inspire the essence.

The chapters cover inquiries upon the pageant; on organizing for one, on selecting and training the cast, on the uses of the pageant for character-building, on the simpler dramatic forms. There is a pageant text entitled "The Fruits of Peace" and a long, classified bibliography.

Books Received

[Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.]

The Golden Bed. by Wallace Irwin. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.

The Defeat in the Victory. by George D. Herron. Boston: The Christopher Publishing Company, \$2.

An Introduction to Oceanography. by James Johnston. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., \$1.50.

What Made Me Do It? by Milo E. Benedict. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., \$1.50.

The Gutter. by H. V. Schieren. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., \$2.

History of Bees. by Mayne Greve. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$1.

Ancient Rhetoric and Poetics. by Charles Sears Baldwin. New York: The Macmillan Company, \$1.

Shiloh. by Ernest Gowdin. Indianapolis: The Century Company, \$1.

The Philosophy of "As If." by H. Vahinger. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., \$1.

Wonders of the Himalaya. by Sir Francis Younghusband. New York: E. P. Dutton, \$1.

Story of the Pan-American Union. by William A. Reid. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co., \$1.

Who Lighted Ships. by John T. Troth. Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co., \$1.

First Edition Club Gives London Book Collectors Aid

London Special Correspondence

HOW many people passing to and from the British Museum are aware of the old gray church in Little Russell Street, within a few paces of it? Behind it in the ancient Vestry Hall, the First Edition Club now has its home. Pushing open the iron gates, crossing the cobble courtyard and climbing short flight of stone steps, we find ourselves in an outer room, given over to books; the walls are lined with them, and everywhere on floor and table they are packed one upon another. The club has only been in existence two years, but already it has 250 members, who are constantly bringing their treasures here, either for the purpose of exchange, sale or exhibition. We have stepped out of the busy thoroughfare into a very storehouse of interest to the bibliographer. Beyond this, there is another room with deep divans and chairs and a wide bow window at the far end—surely one of the most attractive in London.

A few minutes' talk with A. J. A. Symons, the director of the club, must be sufficient to convince us of the high tasks which the members have set themselves. Their objects are far from being those of mere social intercourse in the realm of bibliography. The club acts as a clearing house for information; it is at hand to protect the inexperienced collector from his own ignorance. Not only can a member of the club draw upon the expert knowledge of his fellows, but the club acts as a medium of exchange, and books, which if sold to a bookseller would scarcely fetch anything, can be sold to a member at a price which, while not greater than the market, would have to pay in the market.

protects the seller from a ridiculously inadequate return. A complete collection of Year's works, belonging to Sir Lucas King, was on view on the occasion of our visit, beginning with the dramatic



First Edition Club, London

poem "Mosada" printed in 1886, in Dublin. Included in this collection is his "John Sherman and Dhoya," written under the pseudonym Ganconagh, and still listed under that name in the British Museum. Here is to be found "The Golden Helmet" in prose, which was printed in America in 1908, a very limited number of copies being done for John Quinn. Later it appeared as verse under the title "The Green Helmet." "Does the club deal mostly in modern editions?" the director was asked. "By no means. There is in fact one member who cares for nothing which is dated later than the middle of the seventeenth century. On the other hand, one zeal-

Progress in the Churches

The conference of delegates from the national councils in Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary of the World Alliance for the Promotion of International Friendship Through the Churches, which was held in Bratislava recently, resolved that it was expedient, for the promotion of Christian brotherhood, good will and peace, that questions affecting racial and religious minorities in these countries should be solved as soon as possible. The delegates agreed to press for solution before their respective councils the matters mentioned at the conference as especially affecting the minorities in their own countries.

Two hundred boys picked from eastern states were gathered recently by the Episcopal Church for a conference on the ministry at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. The Christian Century reports. The boys were from the junior and senior high school classes and the fifth and sixth forms of preparatory schools. No effort was made to obtain definite lists of the names of the boys, but in addresses presented the various aspects of the Anglican ministry.

Arrangements for the purchase of an admirable site for the promotion of liberal Christianity in Czechoslovakia have been completed by the American Unitarian Association and the British and Foreign Unitarian Association. One of the three buildings on the property obtained in Prague, the capital, has great historic value; for in the thirteenth century it was used as a palace. Five hundred years ago it was occupied by a group of liberal Christians. In addition to the services of worship, the new property will provide quarters for a theological school and teacher-training classes.

President Coolidge recently spaded up the first earth in the groundbreaking exercises on the site of the Hanlin Methodist-Episcopal Church, to be erected in the Nation's capital. He was attended by a naval aide and officials of the church, who conducted brief services, but he made no address.

As a result of the recent visit of Dean Howard C. Robbins of New York to Bristol, Eng., a stone from the Abbey of St. Austin, now Bristol Cathedral, will be taken across the Atlantic and embodied in the addition being constructed to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York.

Serious shortage of ministers reported by the Baptist convention of the Maritime Provinces of Canada is due in part to the increased demands made upon them by western Canada. Baptists and Congregational colleges in Great Britain, as well as Anglican institutions, also report a dearth of students.

Under the auspices of the Buddhist Society of Great Britain, a Buddhist league has been formed for the purposes of discussing Buddhist teaching, studying the Buddhist scriptures, fostering interest in all matters affecting that movement and welcoming

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ing visitors to Great Britain. It is estimated that there are 600 Buddhists in England.

Annual services are to be held in "Little Dorrit's Church" (St. George's) to commemorate the associations of Charles Dickens with Southwark, Eng. At the recent obsequies, a fund of £1000 was started to erect in the church a memorial tablet to the novelist and to renovate the exterior of the edifice.

The home mission institute under the direction of the Council of Women for Home Missions will be conducted at Chautauque, N. Y., from Aug. 9 to 15. There will be dramatizations, pageants, the Chautauque choir of 1000 voices and an anniversary program by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

Linfield College, a Baptist institution in McMinnville, Ore., is to be moved to some larger center of population, probably Portland, Seattle or Spokane.

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What the World Reads

When one takes in hand the Mask, that gloriously illustrated journal of the theater, published at Florence, Italy, the best of adjectives leap to the lip in order to give plenteous expression to the joys of the heart. The July number contains nine articles, a number of book reviews, and more than a dozen illustrations. The articles, consistently meritorious, are never without the saving grace of intelligent and disciplined humor used in the interests of more levelheaded people. I like especially the review of J. Quincy Adams' "Life of William Shakespeare." The reviewer longs for a book of about 40 pages that will put all this rant and cant about Shakespeare's surmises to rout. The Shakespeare jitters are too good for anything. Here is one of them:

No doubt you have heard of Othello—An African sort of fellow, black, when they said "You are black" I cried, "Take it back!" I am only an exotic yellow."

There are others on Macbeth, Lear, Hamlet, Cymbeline, Coriolanus, and Romeo.

The Germans are bringing out, for the first time, a complete edition of Manzoni in 10 volumes. The editors are Hermann Bahr and Ernst Kammlitz. "I Promessi Sposi" is translated by Johanna Schuchter. Franz Arens is translating the philosophical works. The publisher is the Theatiner Verlag, Munich.

The French Government has bought a section of Enserume so that the excavations, begun by Morin-Jean, may be continued in a systematic way. Enserume, together with Montlaur, near Marseilles, constitute the vital part of the Greek colony of southern Gaul, a colonization that was begun 400 years before the conquest by Rome.

The student of German history has always gone to Heinrich von Sybel's "Foundation of the German Empire by William I" when he wanted to know how modern Germany came into being. Konrad Bornhak's "In the New Empire" (Hafen Verlag; Berlin) may make von Sybel's work seem antiquated. Entitled "German History From 1870 to 1890," it has left nothing untouched, except some of the documents which von Sybel quoted at length and which Bornhak leaves, therefore, unquoted.

A few years ago, Karl Spitteler, Jakob Bührer and a number of other prominent Swiss citizens proposed

the establishment of a Swiss national theater. For this reason and that, the scheme was dropped. It is now to be realized. The Theater of Zurich pledges itself to produce each year three dramas written by Swiss dramatists and judged worthy of the plays will be given not only in production by an impartial jury. Zurich, but also in Basel, Bern, Lucerne, Saint Gallen, Schaffhausen, and probably in other Swiss centers. The National Theater is to be subsidized while it in turn guarantees to do what it can for patriotic rather than financial reasons.

Goethe wrote his "Götz von Berlichingen" in 1773. Walter Scott translated it into English. That the titular hero is an historical character is well known. Unusual interest attaches to the drama at present because of the recent death of the last of Götz von Berlichingen's descendants, Count Erich von Berlichingen-Rosbach. There are, to be sure, Berlichingens still living at Jagtshausen—the same town that plays a rôle in Goethe's drama—but these are the posterity of Götz von Berlichingen's brother, Hans. Count Erich von Berlichingen was a Swabian cavalry officer.

Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock was born on July 2, 1724. The two hundredth anniversary of his birth is being celebrated with a Klopstock Exhibition in the State Library of Berlin. Klopstock's "Messiah," a work that was not uninfluenced by Milton's "Paradise Lost," began to appear in 1748. Written in 20 cantos, the last did not appear until 1773. It was immensely popular at the time. Klopstock irritated his contemporaries by his leisure, so much so that one son of the muses decided, in 1762, that the public had waited long enough for the completion of this work—so he finished it as he thought Klopstock would and should.

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THE HOME FORUM

On Hampstead Heath: A Dream

THE Wayfarer passed. An open space in crowded, many-peopled London; expanse of earth and sky, meadows, a luxurious combination of green and russet, of grass, clover, wild flowers and trees; the scent of hay; paths leading over fields and stiles.

Could it be? There was a quaint tavern at the corner, on the very edge of the Arcadian expanse; voices—masculine, scholarly, animated—floating on the hay-scented air; in the gardens, in the shade of the great mulberry tree, a table, a group of gentlemen in very proper wig; the last number of the Spectator lying discarded on the flagstones.

A summer session of the famous Kit Kat Club, of course; Mr. Addison, handsome, serene, being deferred to by the jovially inclined Sir Richard as he had been since Charter House days; indeed carrying the conversation as easy and undisputed as he had carried his last election; King of the Club, if not King of the Realm, as Swift conceded to Stella he might have been had he so chosen; the vain, but talented Mr. Congreve, honored by Voltaire, the gay Mr. Gay, and all the rest likewise deferring until there appeared, hobbling toward them, a little man with a face as keen as a razor, with tongue and temper of similar steel—Mr. Pope; then brisk discussion, two-edged sallies.

The Wayfarer listened, exulted, stared. Out of the barrage of eighteenth century wit and epithet emerged a sonorous voice, a solitary figure—huge, shabby, shuffling or rolling on its way from the offices of the Gentleman's Magazine, in Clerkenwell, to a house near by the pleasant fields, a temporary home; not the Great Chamber of Literature, speaking as correctly as a second edition, living in idleness, dust and confusion, but indeed his younger self.

anon there passed a shy dreamer—one Thomas Gray out for a breath of country air, summoned no doubt by the view of the fields and woods from his drawing-room windows in Bloomsbury Square, or by a sudden, intense longing for the beauty and the quiet of Stoke Poges, which the sweet peas and the daisies and the Martagon lilies, the double stocks and flowering marjoram from Covent Garden refused to satisfy.

Came then the poet Crabbe en route to his friend Lemuel Moore, at "The Hills," where he rhymed with a great deal of facility and escaped the general confusion caused by his celebrated presence in the coffee-rooms of the city.

Two rather indistinct figures. Women? Yes, Mrs. Barbauld resting between installments of the "Correspondence of Richardson" and soon to return to her home on Well Walk; Joanna Baillie, from the garden of Bolton House, on Windmill Hill, opposite Holly Bush Inn, returning at a shuffling gait to greet her callers with the manners of the best-bred English gentleman of the day.

Eager childish voices, shrill questions, earnest fatherly explanations; the Landseer family out for an evening walk in the green fields, wondering at the placid cows, the spotted calves, the sheep, goats and donkeys, sketching them; yes, actually sketching them; little curly-haired Edwin, in his first trousers, perched upon a stile, drawing a favored cow and marveling at his own achievement, no less than his artist father.

The Wayfarer was still absorbed in the group before him, when a figure appeared in the adjoining field; a tall, slight young man straight as a dart; James Henry Leigh Hunt, editor of the Examiner, late of prison walls in Horseman Lane, now setting forth from his cottage in the Vale of Health for the daily walk through fields that were his great delight; almost dashing walk into absorption in the volume of Milton he carried; the "Hymn to Intellectual Beauty" in the Examiner and proclaimed the genius of his fellow poet to the world?

A somewhat slighter shape. That was "Tomtanks," as the friends of the young man would say, another guest from the Hunt cottage, one who sometimes engaged in the composition of sonnets with his host, producing rare poetry from such prosaic subjects as "The Grasshopper and the Cricket" even. From various near-by lodgings, while his "Ode to a Nightingale," "St. Agnes," "Hyperion," and "Isabella" were a-writting, he returned to walk the Lower and the Middle Roads, to pause in meditation on the sage Keats' Bench—at the top of Well Walk.

A group upon the grass; cold meat and salad and Parmesan cheese; songs in sweet, small baritone; grave puns. These were the "Younger Poets"—Hunt, Shelley, Keats, again the Novellist and the Lambs at picnic in Arcadia.

Oblivious of their presence and their mirth passed a young woman, brilliant, talented, noted; Miss Moulton, author of "The Ogilvies," "Olivia," "The Head of the Family," and "Agatha's Husband," and other novels that made her the center of an admiring group.

Came now another, a quiet, bright little lady accompanied by a beautiful retriever; admiring the colors of the landscape, marking the red orange, the emerald and the Rossetti greens, laughing at Rover's adventures with the swans in White Stone Pond, jotting all in her memory for the next letter to Ruskin; Miss Greenaway, none other.

Could it be? Yes, the Wayfarer knew it of a certainty. The fields of green were the English Parnassus, Hampstead Heath!

Old Volumes
A precious, mouldering pleasure 'tis To meet an antique book, In just the dress his century wore; A privilege, I think, His venerable hand to take, And warming in our own, A passage back, or two, to make To times when he was young.

His quaint opinions to inspect, His knowledge to unfold, On what concerns our mutual mind, The literature of old; What interested scholars most, What a collector's joy, When Plato was a certainty, And Sophocles a man; When Sappho was a living girl, And Ben Jonson a name, The gown that Dante defied, Facts, centuries before, He traverses familiar, As one should come to town And tell you all your dreams were true.

He lived where dreams were born. His presence is enchantment, You beg him not to go; Old volumes shake their vellum heads And tantalize, just so, —Emily Dickinson.

Jonquils

By night there came a clearing in the sky. And soft airs blowing since the rain was done, Hushed in the dark, a warm, wet wind went by. And—now, these jonquils shining in the sun!

Some secret, hurried rendezvous was held, Of hidden seed and airs in quest of mirth, Some happy, hushed conspiracy that spelled This glittering line of laughter for the earth.

Who was aware of beauty in the night, Of blossom-breaking muffled through the dark, Or any glimmering shafts of yellow light? Too secret and too hushed for us to mark, Up from the South a warm, wet wind had strayed, And—now these jonquils, joyously arrayed!

—David Morton, in "Harvest."

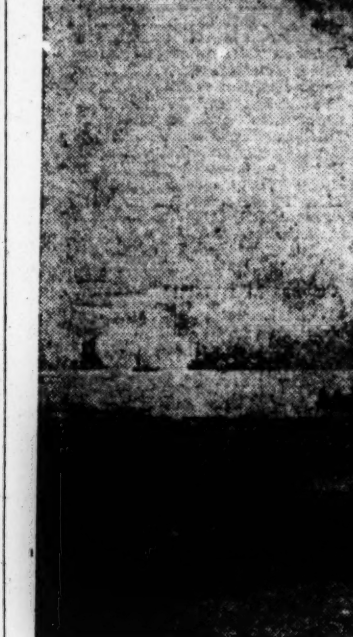
There are fireworks in my garden these midsummer evenings. Tiny sparks like miniature balls from fairy Roman candles flit beneath the shrubs, waving fronds of willow trees, and near the stately hollyhocks in their full pomp of August magnificence. Yellow glimmers like flying beams pass my arching window which gives midway the tall branches of a Lombardy poplar tree.

In the still night these tiny flashes are like meteors that have fallen lower even than the tops of trees. Little fireflies create this illusion. One comes near and settling on my skirt crawls with heavy pace and flimsy, tumbling footsteps across the plain. As he seems to breathe, expanding while moving, a fantastic yellow light like the glow from a Japanese lantern flickers for a moment. Then he climbs upward in the air, soaring as he swings aloft. He soon joins in the festivities in my garden. Many are gathered around the bobbed and barbed wood tree. Something is in the air, for they are recklessly sending their lights like signals, incited they seem to send up these lights more

frequently as they ascend, rather than as they go down like floundering ships. One light above another marks the progress of his march. There is a congregation near the weigella bush, long since blossomed, and over the small but perfumed bed of lily of the valley, which is one of the prides of my garden. Perhaps there is a significance in their hovering near this bed which accounts for the congregation.

Up, up they climb as on swinging silken threads, shooting sideways, lavishly expending their light from tiny luminous stores. The garden is alive with these insects. Never has the city seen so many. Little Girl runs after the lights, but they are not wary; they do not get out of the way. They show themselves plainly and attractively as they swing across the lawn. They are thickest shortly after twilight, and begin their gypsy wanderings with scarcely a destination in view. Aimlessly they wander, with their nomadic disposition awakened by their own torch lights. We watch them as they climb upward or travel dizzily over the hedge to the great world beyond.

Marion Brown Shelton.



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Sunrise at Whitstable. From the Aquatint by C. H. Baskett

The Day's Beginning in Florence

Half-past four is none too early to be up and doing on a June morning in Florence. The sun is not up quite so soon, it is true, but the light is clear and bright, the air cool, and upon everything rests the freshness of the unspoiled day. From the height of my tower, around which the swallows are circling in hundreds, I can look out upon all the quiet city and before long see the eastern walls of palaces and towers flame to gold before the level rays of the sun as it pushes above the eastern hills.

As it climbs higher the sky grows more blue and the strong yellow of the eastern-facing walls is lost in a more diffused and universal radiance which laps in its brilliance all the city and the surrounding hills.

It has not penetrated into the deep canyon-like streets yet, and looking down, I see the sweepers, busy with brooms and sprinklers, still working in the pearly-gray light while we who dwell among the house-tops are already bathed in the full glory of the risen sun.

All the pot-plants upon the terrace must be watered as a preparation for the day, and soon the air is fragrant with the grateful response of damp soil and freshly bathed leaves. At six o'clock the bells begin to ring out from all the belltowers, and the pigeons join their beating wings to those of the swallows beneath the wide expanse of sky. At half-past six I go softly down my hundred and fourteen steps, pass through the great medieval doorway, and emerge into the freshly cleaned street. Color meets me instantly, for the green-grocer opposite, still busy with the arrival of market carts and the day's consignment of fruit and vegetables, has already arranged the front of his shop with baskets of pale green peas, ready shelled, and hampers full of large red cherries, built into even, symmetrical piles with the stalks neatly tucked inside. People are beginning to pass now, artisans on their way to work, women hurrying to market, children running errands before school.

The Arno, as it flows between the old houses, is clear and green, mirroring the bridges which span and the buildings which flank it; and, as the low sun plays upon its ripples, throwing these, in bright flickering reflection, upon the many-tinted facades and massive piers until all is a-glitter with quivering silver light. Along the stone parapets sit meditative figures peacefully dangling their legs in the water; while upon the water itself the sand-dredgers are already at work in their picturesque boats, and young men in bathing costumes are swimming near the bridges, or racing up and down in canoes, before the banks and offices gather them in for the day.

The big piazzas are still almost empty, and the encampments of chairs and tables standing out in front of the deserted cafes, where last night they were peopled with a cheerful crowd. Flower-sellers begin to pass with sheaves of blossoms just purchased from the country gardeners who bring them to the city, and settle themselves by fountains and under loggias to arrange

Garden Flares

There are fireworks in my garden these midsummer evenings. Tiny sparks like miniature balls from fairy Roman candles flit beneath the shrubs, waving fronds of willow trees, and near the stately hollyhocks in their full pomp of August magnificence. Yellow glimmers like flying beams pass my arching window which gives midway the tall branches of a Lombardy poplar tree. In the still night these tiny flashes are like meteors that have fallen lower even than the tops of trees. Little fireflies create this illusion. One comes near and settling on my skirt crawls with heavy pace and flimsy, tumbling footsteps across the plain. As he seems to breathe, expanding while moving, a fantastic yellow light like the glow from a Japanese lantern flickers for a moment. Then he climbs upward in the air, soaring as he swings aloft. He soon joins in the festivities in my garden. Many are gathered around the bobbed and barbed wood tree. Something is in the air, for they are recklessly sending their lights like signals, incited they seem to send up these lights more

frequently as they ascend, rather than as they go down like floundering ships. One light above another marks the progress of his march. There is a congregation near the weigella bush, long since blossomed, and over the small but perfumed bed of lily of the valley, which is one of the prides of my garden. Perhaps there is a significance in their hovering near this bed which accounts for the congregation.



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Sunrise at Whitstable. From the Aquatint by C. H. Baskett

The Day's Beginning in Florence

Half-past four is none too early to be up and doing on a June morning in Florence. The sun is not up quite so soon, it is true, but the light is clear and bright, the air cool, and upon everything rests the freshness of the unspoiled day. From the height of my tower, around which the swallows are circling in hundreds, I can look out upon all the quiet city and before long see the eastern walls of palaces and towers flame to gold before the level rays of the sun as it pushes above the eastern hills.

As it climbs higher the sky grows more blue and the strong yellow of the eastern-facing walls is lost in a more diffused and universal radiance which laps in its brilliance all the city and the surrounding hills.

It has not penetrated into the deep canyon-like streets yet, and looking down, I see the sweepers, busy with brooms and sprinklers, still working in the pearly-gray light while we who dwell among the house-tops are already bathed in the full glory of the risen sun.

All the pot-plants upon the terrace must be watered as a preparation for the day, and soon the air is fragrant with the grateful response of damp soil and freshly bathed leaves. At six o'clock the bells begin to ring out from all the belltowers, and the pigeons join their beating wings to those of the swallows beneath the wide expanse of sky. At half-past six I go softly down my hundred and fourteen steps, pass through the great medieval doorway, and emerge into the freshly cleaned street. Color meets me instantly, for the green-grocer opposite, still busy with the arrival of market carts and the day's consignment of fruit and vegetables, has already arranged the front of his shop with baskets of pale green peas, ready shelled, and hampers full of large red cherries, built into even, symmetrical piles with the stalks neatly tucked inside. People are beginning to pass now, artisans on their way to work, women hurrying to market, children running errands before school.

The Arno, as it flows between the old houses, is clear and green, mirroring the bridges which span and the buildings which flank it; and, as the low sun plays upon its ripples, throwing these, in bright flickering reflection, upon the many-tinted facades and massive piers until all is a-glitter with quivering silver light. Along the stone parapets sit meditative figures peacefully dangling their legs in the water; while upon the water itself the sand-dredgers are already at work in their picturesque boats, and young men in bathing costumes are swimming near the bridges, or racing up and down in canoes, before the banks and offices gather them in for the day.

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The Portage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
As one who toils across an ill-known land Bearing his bark canoe upon his head Following the course his meager chart has said Leads to the longed-for river close at hand, But finds the distance longer than he planned And sees with anxious eyes approaching night And fearing, hopes his map has led aright Nor mazed him in a wilderness unspanned—

So do I struggle on from day to day Seeking the river where my soul may rest. Stumbling beneath my load and doubting sore, Yet knowing that my chart will show the way And I shall float in peace upon its Sustained by the same burden that I bore.

Marion Brown Shelton.



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Sufficiency

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
PAUL's unshakable conviction as to the all-power of God, and that God, the Father, was the source of all man's blessedness, was nothing less than sublime. "And God is able to make all grace abound toward you," he wrote to the Christians in Corinth; "that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work." What inspiring words! "All sufficiency in all things!" Too good to believe, the skeptic will undoubtedly say. Yet Paul's words were not idle, but deeply considered, uttered out of the fullness of an experience which through many hardships had proved to him beyond peradventure of doubt that God does supply all needful things. And, moreover, it seems clear that Paul, through his keen spiritual insight, knew that the sense of lack which seems so commonly to beset mankind was due to mankind's failure to know God, and to understand His un-failing, unending, and unchanging love for man.

To the person who has, perhaps, spent a lifetime under the sense of insufficiency, barely able to secure what he deems the necessities of life, and even that meager pittance only through many hardships, it comes as something of a day-dream, a pleasant speculation, a vision of Utopia impossible of realization, that there is at hand a supply equal to all his needs. And yet if only he seek understandingly looking to God, the source of all good, with humility, trustworthiness, and understanding, his every need will be supplied. Visionary as all this may seem, yet it is being positively demonstrated today that the teachings of Christ Jesus on this subject are both practical and scientific, and may be successfully put to the test by all who will take up the task lovingly and humbly. Hear the Master's words on this point: "All things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." Marvelous words! And one may assert, if they are true, then are all of mankind's problems solved, all its needs met, and heaven reigns benign over the people, and soon Christian Science assures all doubters, all who would raise a question as to the truthfulness of the Master's teachings, that they are demonstrably true, wholly practicable of proof. Moreover, Christian Scientists are repeating many of the works performed by the Prophet of Nazareth in immortal proof of his assertion, "These signs shall follow them that believe." The inevitable query, "How can this be?" is answered in terms of the destruction of evil's manifold phases, in whatever form lack presents itself, and the annihilation of the discords with which mankind

finds itself beset. Speaking of the works accomplished through the application of Christian Science, in relation to the accomplishments of Jesus, Mrs. Eddy says in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. xi): "Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural. They are the sign of Immanuel, or God with us,—a divine influence ever present in human consciousness and repeating itself, coming now as was promised aforetime.

"To preach deliverance to the captives (of evil), and to set at liberty them that are bruised."

Christian Science declares as a cardinal teaching that causation is mental and spiritual; that is to say, that all manifestation has a mental or spiritual cause. True causation inheres in the Infinite divine Mind, which expresses itself in the spiritual universe, the true creation. The so-called material universe is the objectified expression of material sense, held to be true by the mortal or human mind. On this basis, the demonstration of harmonious conditions, whatever the lack may seem to be, is accomplished through the correction of false material beliefs with spiritual understanding.

To know that God, Spirit, is infinite substance, ever present, perfect, unchangeable; that God, the loving Father-Mother of all, has already bestowed upon all His children infinite blessings; that man does express divine intelligence; that divine Love does meet all the needs of mankind,—that is the prayer which Christ Jesus admonished his disciples to utter, "believing"; and the proof of its rightness is found in the fact that it is answered to the degree that sufficiency is expressed in place of lack, health in place of disease; and peace and assurance in place of discord and fear. Thus the kingdom of heaven is being brought out in human experience as a present possibility for all faithful watchers at the heavenly gate.

Whoever recognizes the true relation of God to man will make manifest in some degree the reign of eternal harmony. Of this possibility, Mrs. Eddy states in unmistakable terms on page 206 of Science and Health, "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all, as Jesus showed with the loaves and fishes,—Spirit, not matter, being the source of supply." The recognition of God, Spirit, in this capacity is a long step toward the demonstration of sufficiency in all directions.

Duxbury Beach at Twilight

Low tide. The wide beach lies firm and smooth under my joyous feet. Ahead of my little dog and me stretch six miles of gray sand.

At the right as I walk rise the irregular curves of sand dunes edged with a soft green fringe of beach-krass, each slender spear clearly outlined against the dull rose of a late-sunset sky. On the right spreads the great sea, blue-velvet and unbroken, on and on to the slightly paler sky of the far horizon. Straight ahead I look be- yond the dunes and miles of beach to where a low, shadowy violet mountain marks the distant mainland. Above it in the sky slowly sails a finely sculptured cloud, majestic and beautiful.

The rose-color of the west slips into pale orange. Sea and sky put on a darker veil. Under the northern cloud at the end of the miles of beach appears the yellow dawning gleam of the distant light-house, appears and disappears, appears and disappears. Down near the breaking waves a tiny ghost-like sandpiper slides in its mysterious footless way over the wet sand. The dog gives a chirp. Away they go, the white speck of a bird flying close to the beach, and the little black dog speeding after it, all four legs under him at once, ears fairly flapping in the wind, red tongue hanging out of the side of his mouth. Around and around they go in wide circles, little dog ever hopeful, little bird not much alarmed. I fancy, nor needing to be.

As I look up I see that in the place of the cloud of half an hour ago a great star now is shining. Time to turn back. The dunes have become dark against a low tawny band of sky. In the east, sea and sky have melted together. It is as if they were sharing one gray cloak against the gathering coolness of evening. Only the breaking and rushing of the waves tell where the water meets the sand. Now and then a wave larger than the fellows pounds the beach suddenly, and my little dog jumps away from the sound and comes closer to me, walking slowly.

We walk on and on. Miles are longer after dark. Pungent cool vapors float over from the salt marshes. The lights of little cottages begin to appear. We pass an untenanted shack blackly silhouetted against the starlit sky, then a tiny house, hardly more than a shanty, warmly lighted, with the figures of children showing at the windows.

And now my little dog pauses beside something that I cannot see until I come closer. He has found the path that leads across the dunes. I look up once more at the sky. The handle of the Big Dipper is pointing to the dearest roof in the world. We are at home again.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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WEEK'S REVIEW

OF EVENTS IN BRITISH TRADE

Rubber Producers to Cur- tail Output Until Higher Prices Are Obtained

LONDON, Aug. 2—A further rise in money rates has taken place during the week from 3½ to 4 per cent being paid for daily advances. Discount markets have also risen, three months' bills being now taken at about 3½ per cent, which is a fraction lower than at the beginning of the week when business was done above 3½.

tions conference, which turns upon the possibility of raising £40,000,000 on German security. In this connection the opinion here is becoming less rather than more hopeful. Doubts are freely expressed whether France's new proposals can form the stepping stones for bond holders, and the need for some kind of an international guarantee to give the necessary confidence is actively canvassed, though

kind would have to be proportional to each guaranteeing nation's share in the reparation claims, rather than according to the amount of subscription to the loan. Otherwise Britain, with its comparatively small demand upon reparations payments, might be asked to undertake more than a equitable liability.

One feature of the situation is the tendency to exchange short dated securities for long dated ones as witnessed in the disproportionate firmness of the Government 3½ per cent coupon bonds compared with weak

This is connected with the fact that another week has gone by without a rise in the Bank of England rate. It cannot be said that the expectation of such a rise has yet disappeared, but investors are no longer getting rid

Rubber output restriction has advanced another stage in the automatic coming into force of the reduction from 60 to 55 per cent of the standard production exportable by British Malayan and Ceylon companies working under this scheme. This means a reduction by some 4000 tons in the total

This action follows the poor price obtained during the last three months. Hitherto this restriction scheme has been criticized on the ground that leniency in its operation has prevented its producing any material effect upon the market.

It is pointed out, for example, that unless the average price during August, September and October reaches 1s. 3d. a pound—it is not under 1s. 1d.—the exportable allowance will be further reduced under the scheme by another 5000 tons, making 12,000 tons reduction in six months.

ment between November and April unless a 1a. 3d. price limit is near while reached. Its promoters in these circumstances see in the recent improvement in demand especially of American account a definitely more hopeful outlook.

The rise in British commodity prices has begun to be observed here in consonance with a similar movement in America. Figures now published show the change began in the middle of last month when a sharp upward movement replaced the comparative

This parallelism has disappointed those who looked to the long anticipated rise in American prices to facili-

UPWARD SWING

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Reports of damage of black rust in Canada gave a decided upward swing to the wheat market today during the early dealings. Opening prices, which ranged $\frac{1}{4}$ c. off to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. up, September 1.30½ to 1.30¾, were followed by an advance

All deliveries of corn jumped to new high price record for the season. After opening $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lower to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher December 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 99 $\frac{3}{4}$, the market ran up more than 4c. a bushel in some cases.

Oats ascended with wheat and corn. Starting $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c. down, September 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 48 $\frac{3}{4}$, oats quickly touched 50c.

Provisions were higher.
The wheat close was unsettled, although 1½ to 1¾c net higher. September \$1.32½@1.32¾, and December \$1.35½@1.35¾.
Corn closed firm, 2¾ to 4¾c net higher, September \$1.03¾@1.04.

Brown Shoe Company declared the regular quarterly \$1 common dividend payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 26.

Duquesne light declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the first preferred series A stock, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Quissett Mill, of New Bedford, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3¼ per cent on the preferred stock payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 26.

Butler Mill, of New Bedford, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.

Standard Sanitary Mfg Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred and \$1.25 a share on the common stock payable August 15 to stock of record Aug. 7.

COMMONWEALTH EDISON BONDS
CHICAGO, Aug. 2—The Commonwealth Edison Company has sold a new issue of \$15,000,000 first mortgage collateral 5s, series "B", to Halsey, Stuart & Co.

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EDITORIALS

Not satisfied with the expressed attitude of either of the major political parties toward the problem of law enforcement as it applies to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States, the women voters affiliated with the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement will look about in an effort to single out those candidates for election to Congress who are known to be personally committed to a support of the statutes and the constitutional amendment.

Women Voters Scan the Platforms

It is not enough, in the view of these aggressive and progressive women, that neither of the party platforms referred to contains the demands submitted by the organizations opposed to the prohibition amendment. It was the intent of the managers of the wet campaign to force from one or the other of the two parties an admission that prohibition does not prohibit, and hence that it is a failure. But this effort miscarried ignominiously, as everyone knows. Yet there apparently remains with the women voters represented in the organization named a conviction that some candidates for office will be persuaded to interpret too loosely the general pledge which commits them, inferentially, to the support and enforcement of all laws, national and state. These women believe, no doubt, that so long as the enemies of prohibition insist that the issue of absolute enforcement is still debatable, those seeking public office should be required to declare, if they desire the support of the women of the United States, their unqualified adherence to the cause to which those women, as an overwhelming majority, are committed.

So it has been decided that in all those congressional districts where enforcement has been made a personal or political issue, there shall be a thorough canvass in an effort to insure the election of those candidates who are unqualifiedly pledged to support and enforce the law. Until this winnowing and selective process shall have been completed, it will be useless for political forecasters to make pre-election estimates as to the complexion of the next Congress. No previous records can safely be accepted as indicating the probable result of an election if the women decide to take part in the coming contest uninfluenced by party affiliations or preconceived political prejudices.

A recent test of spelling by public school children in Massachusetts compared with tests made in 1879 is reported to show marked improvement.

Spelling With "Reasonable Accuracy"

they spelled (or spelt) were such as they might reasonably be expected to use or know, which at least differs from the practice of the old-fashioned spelling-bee. In those days, for spelling-bee purposes, a word was a word, irrespective of what the speller might think it meant, and the champion speller was the lad or lass who could spell more such words than anybody else. That was before the coming of school athletics, and the spelling-bee was a kind of mental athletics; but after all it no more followed that the feats of champions indicated a high general average of spelling than the success of American athletes in the Olympic Games indicates an American electorate composed largely of athletes.

In a world where there is so much writing one has to spell with reasonable accuracy. But "reasonable accuracy" is an elastic term, and none know better than those who write much that it is well to keep friend Dictionary within easy call, in case of what the law courts call "reasonable doubt." One may companion friend Dictionary with a first-aid volume especially made up of words frequently misspelled (or misspelt). The existence of such a volume shows where stands or sits the average intelligent citizen, anxious to do right but often in perplexing doubt. There are professional writers, masterly selective of the Stevenson "right word," who honestly admit that they are not so masterly selective of the right way to spell it. For them exists, incidentally, the learned and patient proof reader. One reads and hears also that those who employ public and high school and even college graduates in more or less clerical positions find them disappointing spellers. But to this, one who happened to be acquainted with the printed and written speech over the past few centuries might answer that the average of spelling is probably higher than ever before; and that such criticism, as well as organized effort to simplify spelling, shows an ideal of correctness that marches hopefully ahead of attainment. Let him who can always and invariably spell his word without help cast the first stone.

Pronunciation, for one thing, changes faster than spelling. Early writers, after the invention of printing, had an easy time of it. They spelled (or spelt) as they went along, spelling a word one way in the beginning of a paragraph and another way in the middle. Readers knew it for the same word and were perfectly satisfied. But man in the aggregate apparently tends toward convention; and presently came the practice of spelling a word always the same way in the same paragraph. In correspondence until comparatively recently one might follow the early comfortable fashion, spell as one pleased, and not be ashamed of it. Spellings were established in what the learned now agree was rather a hit-or-miss manner. But mankind is also conservative. To prepare for a proper reform in spelling, wrote a member of the American Philological Society some forty years ago, "the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical

educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of spelling almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others." The immense and stubborn prejudice (which is simply an indignant way of mentioning force of habit) is still compelling the enlightened scholars and practical educators to go very slow.

Governor Wood believes rubber growing can be made a profitable industry in the Philippines.

Opportunity Knocks at Manila

In his message to the lately reassembled legislature he announces this, urging that legislation should be enacted which will so amend the land laws as to make it possible for capital to engage in the cultivation of rubber, and other products which require large areas and a considerable period of time for their development. Secretary of Commerce Hoover is one of not a few experts who share the Governor's opinion; he has been conferring with American rubber manufacturers, with the Philippines as his immediate text. The Washington Congress, too, has taken a step in this direction, having appropriated \$500,000 to investigate ways of creating American-owned plantations in the protectorate. As yet but very little actually has been done there in this sort.

If crude rubber can be produced in good quantity in the archipelago over which now flies the Stars and Stripes, a potent change will sweep the surface of the dreams of a mighty industry. For at this writing the world's raw rubber comes all but wholly from the British and Dutch plantations in the Middle East, in the Malay States, Ceylon and the Netherlands Indies. Save for the not more than "sample" production in the Philippines just mentioned, the United States grows not a pound of the material, and yet three-fourths of any year's total output is converted to man's use in the American mills. Leading the nations in the making of automobiles (to name but a single trade, albeit the most important, which depends largely on rubber), the tire manufacturer of the United States is to all intents entirely dependent on imports to fill his needs. Everyone knows how these are rising: in 1914, 131,000,000 pounds of foreign rubber came to America; in '22 the figure had jumped to 568,000,000 pounds.

Mexico and the Isthmus lands cannot relieve the situation. Central American rubber is of lower grade than the Malaysian and Sumatran, while productiveness there is subaverage. As to South America, the output of Peru and Brazil, Bolivia and Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia, is excellent, perhaps on a par with what comes from the Pacific plantations and surely not far below, but most of this is at a commercial disadvantage through high labor costs. Political insecurity, again, has discouraged investment in the Latin countries.

Where the rubber equation is worked out to a result satisfactory to the producers it is compact of five factors: climate, soil, ample labor at reasonable hire, transportation facilities, and (basically) an opportunity for the planter to acquire considerable tracts of land under long-term lease. It is this last which, today, is not possible in the Philippines, the law being what it is. The other four points, admittedly, are met already or offer slight difficulty in the meeting. The soil and climate in Mindanao are practically the same as those that have made the Dutch Indies so profitable in this regard. Jungles must be cleared and swamps drained, to be sure, but for this (as for the later labor among the brittle trees) the Moro is admirably adapted: strong and willing natives, working well under white control. The transportation factor is not now favorable, but this can be arranged fully within the six years needed to bring new plantings into bearing.

In the matter of capital, Governor Wood will not have far to seek—if two desiderata are secured: First, investors, native or foreign, must be assured of political stability for a period long enough to allow proper return on a heavy first cost. Secondly, there must be such an amending of the law as it now stands as will make possible leases to run from fifteen to fifty years—and it is exactly here that the lion in the path of progress may appear.

He is a brave man who will predict what the Manila legislators will do with this chance. Their hostility to the Governor is proved up to the hilt. For months it has been necessary only for him to favor a plan to insure its defeat in the insular Congress. Yet Dame Opportunity's latest knock at the door surely deserves other and better reply than opposition for the mere sake of opposing. No one other development would spell so assured and sizable an addition to the existing wealth of the islands as this, which may be summed up in the one magic word—rubber.

On the exact spot from which the Pilgrim Fathers took their departure from Immingham Creek, in England, for Holland, in 1609, there has been set up and appropriately dedicated a memorial commemorating that event. Thus there has been marked, on both sides of the Atlantic, the inconspicuous places made historic by the courageous pilgrimage begun and successfully completed by those courageous men and women who were willing to sacrifice all to the cause of religious liberty. Future generations of English-speaking peoples may thus be reminded of the debt of gratitude which civilization itself owes, to those who carried to the wilderness the seeds from which sprung those institutions of democracy which have become beacon lights in the course of mankind's progress.

It is altogether fitting that these visible testimonials should be set up. The tendency too often is to forget the sacrifice and the courage which have made possible the enjoyment of the privileges accorded to those who seem

sometimes inclined to accept human liberty and the emancipation from superstition and ignorance as gifts from the gods. If these are to be possessed they must first have been achieved. True progress does not come by chance or by accident. Those who have left a heritage such as this have hewn it out or preserved it by a mighty and unselfish struggle.

Ferruccio Busoni had the loftiest ideas, perhaps, about music of anybody who ever performed or composed. At all events, he can very likely be shown to have surpassed all contemporaries whose distinction was anything like his own in putting art above welfare. His temperament was one of extreme positive and negative polarity. He liked everything that fell within his definition of music, and he heartily disliked whatever conflicted with the same. Many a person of his day won, like him, acclaim as a pianist and as a pedagogue; and at the same time, unlike him, turned his career to good financial account. To his mind, apparently, the commercial was a denial of the beautiful. To entertain the slightest notion of money-making, even in the abstract, was to make the great refusal. He is said to have broken up gatherings at which he was a guest of honor, upon somebody's casually introducing the market place into the conversation. A word concerning the price of wheat, or mention of a stock quotation, was enough for him. As likely as not, he reached to the peg for his hat and was gone.

Some of his antipathies, indeed, rather defy classification. He wrote an opera, "Die Brautwahl," in the comedy vein. But that did not mean that he was a humorist among humorists. For on a certain occasion, when he was brought into contact with a baritone famous for his characterization of buffo parts, he is said to have declared himself offended, on the ground of being compelled to meet a comedian.

When it came to the idealities of music, Busoni was for them; when, however, it came to the actualities, he was rather systematically against them. He disliked compositions written to a program, because he thought the mission of music was not to describe but to express emotion. And yet, take him on this very matter, he objected to emotion assuming a too realistic form. In one of his last essays, devoted to an exposition of a theory of opera, he makes the love scene of Italian opera—the grand duo, that is to say, for tenor and soprano—a particular target for his sarcasm.

The truth is that Busoni sought new paths. He considered that some men, of whom Beethoven was one, opened them; while others, of whom Wagner was one, closed them. As pianist, everybody will grant, probably, that he led into fresh fields. As composer, what? There are those who maintain that most of his pieces, and especially his orchestral scores, are records written in sand. But interpreters have as yet scarcely given Busoni more than sidelong glances. His piano transcriptions may be regarded as becoming settled in the repertory, and they are his less important efforts. If these have an interest for audiences of the present, it is reasonable to surmise that his original works will possess an even greater power for those of the future.

Editorial Notes

Those investigators at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York, who have been conducting a study of the question of fear in infancy and childhood deserve a hearty vote of thanks from all whose duty it is to help train young folks and who are willing to accept a new point of view. They have established the fact, for example, that the small child has no innate fear of the dark, and that he is born without any inherited fears whatever, although this latter statement is qualified by excepting the "fear which can be aroused by a sudden noise or by a loss of support." They have, moreover, discovered that "irrational fears, while lacking in children at the start, can yet be built up or acquired with an almost mysterious ease," a fact which, as they see it, makes parents largely responsible for their presence. Do not these findings give still another meaning to John's words, "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear"?

Four pages of correspondence published in the American Bar Association Journal, as an article by John H. Wigmore, dean of the law school at Northwestern University, Chicago, under the caption, "Shall the World Court Be Open to the Public?" call attention to a state of affairs that seems almost unbelievable. The issue involved is the fact that, despite the specific statement in the treaty constituting the World Court that "the hearings in Court shall be public," in reality not only do visitors, desiring to do so, find it impossible to attend these hearings, but the Peace Palace itself is not open to the public at any time when the Court is in session. Moreover, no one seems to know who is responsible for the present rulings or who would have authority to change them. And consequently all indications point to the probability that conditions will continue as they are.

Sam Weller's knowledge of London, it may be recalled, was "extensive and peculiar," and those who are fortunate enough to have the time and opportunity to examine "The London of Dickens" by Walter Dexter will find their knowledge of the City much enlarged thereby, for Dickens wrote only of that concerning which he knew. Mr. Dexter's fifteen rambles carry the reader to almost numberless sites and scenes in the British metropolis, and even the most ardent Dickens enthusiast, who is somewhat familiar with all that the great novelist wrote, will be surprised at the ground covered. No wonder Dickens's "Samivel" knew all about Greater London, for Dickens himself was a positive authority on out-of-the-way parts of the metropolis.

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Ferruccio Busoni

The Odyssey of a Ford

We are climbing the long eight-mile grade leading from Culebras to the plateau above Mission Canyon, one of the many scenic farming spots in the great State of Idaho—a land of diversified attractions as well as a State sponsoring diversified farming. Below us lie fertile valleys and hills, a refreshing sight following the brown slopes that accompanied the descent of the famous Lewiston grade from the rich wheat district of eastern Washington to the valley of the Lewis and Clark River. Occasionally a car packed with Indians in gay dress passes us, always with the soft purr of a smoothly running motor indicative of a high-priced car, and always with driver remarkable for his courtesy. Our Betsy has an earnest chug, distinct and sure, that no one could mistake for anything except the well-meant hum of a Ford motor.

"Where to?" I questioned. "Indians have many holidays," was the reply. A garage man at the foot of the Culebras grade gave additional information. "Sometimes it is an Indian stick game," he explained. This stick game, he explained, they are meeting somewhere to plan an outing, or else they are on their way to the camp meeting at Mission Hill. Whatever they are planning, their faces are not stolid and indifferent as one is often told in special articles about them, but radiate with happiness, anticipation, satisfaction, and show certain signs of contentment.

At the top of the Culebras grade we come in sight of a farmhouse which stares mildly at us as we approach around the last curve in the grade to find obscure and then reveal the trail ahead. The house is unpretentious and unimpaired. Toward the rear are grouped the small farm buildings—the barn alone being of sufficient importance to be called a building. And unlike many barns I have passed, this barn is small. In the corral, a small fenced space, a man and a woman are busy milking two of the six cows. They do not notice our approach and are surprised when we speak to them. The woman comes to greet us. She is young, fair-haired, blue-eyed, and has the complexion that goes with outdoor life. She eyes me wonderingly. In one hand is a milkpail held to the brim.

"Will you let us spend the night with you?" I ask. "We haven't room," she replied. "You see we are expecting company. They might come." It is way past company time, for twilight is rapidly approaching and company who might climb that grade would much prefer daylight for it. Putting the need of a little explanation, I plunge ahead.

"If it would help any," I offer, "we have our own blankets and towels and would not need to bother you for those. If you have a spare bed, we have traveled all day and would be glad to pay for a bed and breakfast." All of this appeal is told the husband who looks at his wife for her consent. Then she says, "I suppose you might as well let us." This preliminary over we are led into the little unpainted house and up bare, uncar-

peted stairs to the "spare bedroom," a room unfurnished except for an iron bed, a mattress, and a small homemade table. There is no bedding and our blankets are called into use. No light of any kind apparently. An empty lantern stands on the floor. The housewife asks us nervously if we shall need a light and when I tell her a light is not necessary as we shall go to bed as soon as we are washed, she is again at ease. We hurry down to the handy "convenience" at the back door, a "crank" that turns and brings up the water for washing. Spring water for drinking is carried from the field across the road. A washbasin is placed on the board walk and looking the part of ostriches we bend ourselves to the task.

I hear the separator at work and the sound produces a certain longing. "Would it be possible to have a glass of fresh warm milk?" I beg. The request is granted immediately. Such genuine hospitality! I enter gently into conversation. "Fine farm you have." "It is fine," the young farmer agrees. "We've never known a crop failure."

"Then you are more fortunate than many farmers." "What good is a crop when you can't sell it?" the young wife asks. "If I wasn't here, we'd starve. Cows save a lot of farmers. We take our cream to Winchester and that's about all we have."

Further discussion brings out the fact that this is a farm of 150 acres, cleared of timber and converted into farm land. For five years this young couple have tried farming in this one spot and found it unprofitable. This year they have a little start—not through their farming success, but through the burning of the rural school near them. The children in this district, 23 of them, were schooled temporarily in the two front rooms of the little dwelling. It was a tight squeeze, but a tight squeeze is better than no schooling, and all were satisfied. The small financial return from the rent of the rooms was a blessing to this couple.

A most interesting day it is—this first day of our trip through fourteen or fifteen states in the circle we are traveling from Washington to Missouri, and back to Washington by way of Wisconsin and Montana. We left Spokane, Wash., this morning, passed through the rich farming district of the Palouse country and stopped for lunch at Pullman, the seat of the Washington State Agricultural College, where hundreds of acres of rolling, hilly land are farmed experimentally, the results of these experiments being given to the farmers of the State for their help and guidance. This college very seldom chronicles the word "failure" in its records. It is training annually scores of young men who wish to follow farming as a profession—for these students believe farming to be in a period of transition from the primitive in some communities to the medieval in others, on up to the more modern methods of farming in isolated instances.

"How many manufacturing concerns succeed?" asked one of these students. He answered his own question. "One out of seventeen," and went off whistling, evidently confident that if only one out of the seventeen who try farming succeed, he will be that one.

"Breakfast is ready!" Almost before we know it, the light of early morning is pouring in. Another day is before us. We dress hastily, for the breakfast summons is imperatively cheerful. However, even in the process of dressing we are able to notice several objects that we did not see last night. On the wall nearest me is a print of "The First Step," by Millet, clipped from a magazine. Near it is an attractive "Show Scene," the work of a school child. On the opposite wall is a fair reproduction of "The Grapes of Wrath," and following that, "Easter Morning," and following that, a child's concept of "The Grapes of Wrath." A fancy phantasm is sketched on the wall, a woman takes up the corner where the table joins the wall. No rugs are found upstairs and only one worn, braided rug is downstairs.

"Some day," says the young wife hopefully, "we'll get ahead a little, we are going to have something new. The first thing will be a range. This one scatters ashes all over everything."

We are now eating a substantial breakfast of oatmeal, bacon and eggs, butter, and home-baked bread made from wheat raised on the farm and carried to the mill at Winchester and after some pleasant I venture lightly on politics. "How are you going to vote?" I ask.

"Not going to bother with it," is the man's reply. "I never do any good. They promise us things and then they forget it. It doesn't make any difference who's in. I expect I'd vote a third party, maybe. They couldn't be much worse. Some folks think the Socialists could help. Farmers have got to help themselves. Figures, they ought to stick together more. Now if the Government hadn't fixed the price on wheat during the war, we'd have plenty to-day. But they fixed the price and nobody could make much because they didn't fix the price on anything we had to have." A more serious topic has now opened and is being discussed between husband and wife. It is about a date in the long distant past—whether or not it was April or July when they first came to the farm.

Breakfast over, we gladly pay a dollar for our lodging and start for our car. First, however, we are shown the pretty, bright garage in front of the house. Here fagoties, bachelorette buttons, sweet Williams and several kinds of roses are thriving in staghorn, stony soil. Next we are followed hospitably to the car and given the best of good wishes for our trip.

"A lady wouldn't dare to drive these days if it wasn't for inhibition," volunteers the farmer's wife, and right there I agree with her. M. L. S.

The United States and the League

By STANLEY HIGH

GENEVA, July 3.—Here in Geneva one fears for the myth of American isolation. Congress or the President of the United States has no representatives in the Hotel National, although there are Americans in the city. Meeting there, one wonders whether either Congress or the President could have chosen so well had they been inclined to choose. And it takes an American further conviction that the United States is not wholly out of the League to find that, since the passing of Woodrow Wilson, the avenue that skirts the lake in front of the Hotel National is called the Quai Wilson, and the entrance to the gardens of the League headquarters a tablet has been erected to "Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States and Founder of the League of Nations."

On the other side of the international ledger, however, one must reckon the fact, widely illustrated, that the whole world program of international conciliation has been being delayed by the League's attitude around the world, by the absence of the United States from the League. It was a matter of domestic politics that the United States made its decision not to adhere to the Covenant. But the results of that decision were felt around the world. That the League, today, is coming to play a major part in world affairs is due to the fact that, through four years, the American setback to the League has been overcome by painstaking and constructive effort. This effort has made a place for it, despite the attitude of the country whose spokesmen brought it into being.

The way in which the refusal of the United States to participate in the work of the League for international settlement made that work more difficult is well illustrated in the case of Japan. The Japanese diplomatist, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, who has been active in League work since its beginning, explained to me the initial enthusiasm with which the League idea was received in Japan. A League of Nations Union was organized, which, according to Dr. Nitobe, included practically all of the prominent people of Japan, from the Prime Minister down to the lowest of the nobles. The final national placing was as follows: America, 25%; Finland, 16%; Great Britain, 8%; and France, 26%.

It has been declared by competitors of the first two even that the drinking of alcoholic liquors is fatal to athletes. In my boyhood days I often heard about managers who refused to permit any kind of alcoholic liquors to those whom they were training.

Later in life I came to discover that champions in walking, running, rowing, shooting, cricket and other sports were either total abstainers or refused to drink intoxicating liquors while training. If the arduous task of winning the

considered political questions in the Far East and recognized the necessity of their solution as a basis for a reduction in military equipment. Observers of the European situation declare that, more than anything else, was the case in the Far East, a reduction of land armaments here involves a square facing of the problems of European politics. Unless some of those who role the League who it is futile to those familiar with the facts assert, to talk about reducing the size of Europe's military machinery.

The United States, however, while asserting its desire to lead in the discussion of general reduction of land armaments, is officially committed against any entrance into the field of European politics. Just how the one object can be accomplished and the other so-called peril sidestepped is a question which will require the most adroit statesmanship to solve. The United States, say many of those who role the League who have been studying the disarmament problem, will be obliged either to abandon its program for disarmaments, or to accept, definitely, a position at the political council tables of Europe. And the particular table around which these problems will probably find their final working out is located in Geneva. It is here that the League of Nations, therefore, that the United States, according to present indications, will, sooner or later, find itself in full co-operation, unless the American people are willing to abandon their place in world affairs.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold authors responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Drink and the Olympics

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: During the Olympic sports in Paris, the general public was kept informed that prohibition America and prohibition Finland were carrying off the champagne. The final national placing was as follows: America, 25%; Finland, 16%; Great Britain, 8%; and France, 26%.

It has been declared by competitors of the first two even that the drinking of alcoholic liquors is fatal to athletes. In my boyhood days I often heard about managers who refused to permit any kind of alcoholic liquors to those whom they were training. Later in life I came to discover that champions in walking, running, rowing, shooting, cricket and other sports were either total abstainers or refused to drink intoxicating liquors while training. If the arduous task of winning the

world's championships can be done on a diet which excludes alcoholic liquors, then surely the simpler work of the everyday world would be more easily and better performed if carried out on the same theory. GUY HAYLEN, President, World Prohibition Federation, South Norwood Park, London, S. E.

"A Vital American Problem"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: Having read with such keen interest the article entitled "A Vital American Problem" in the Monitor of July 18, I wish to say that I am heartily in favor of the plan.

There is a great need of getting the American people out to vote. The small percentage who take advantage of their right is a disgrace and always tends to make those who have not voted are the ones most critical of the political situation which arises from their individual neglect.

HELEN C. KRANTZ, Apt. 30, 2105 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.